THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Vol. LXV No 19—E J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor. $1.50 per year in advance

NAPANEE, ONTARIO, CANADA—TUESDAY, APRIL 6th, 1926.

Historical Society o

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The Small Hat is Still the Smart Hat

But individuality is emphasized in our collection of this year.

You are sure to find a model here to meet your every desire, so extensive and varied is the assortment.

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LADIES' HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR

Silk, and Silk and Wool Hose, in all the popular Spring colors.

Also Ladies' Underwear, Bloomers, Vests and Stepins in silk, at popular prices.

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Serges, Tweeds, Cheviots, and Fine Worsteds.

We sell for less.

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Merchant Tailor.
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Newburgh, - Ont.

CONTRACTS WANTED

We are open to contract for a limited quantity of

Tomatoes, Corn and Seed Peas.

Call and see our representative, who will be at the

Royal Hotel, Napanee

—on—

Saturday Afternoons.

THE E. C. METCALF CANNING COMPANY

3-tf

FOUND—Gold wedding ring on Richard street. Owner may have same by calling at this Office.

HOUSE TO RENT—Possession May 1st. All modern conveniences. Newly decorated last year throughout. Also a garage. Apply to A. S. KIMMERLY. 19-ap

WANTED—Live agent in each locality to handle high class line of Wallpapers—Paperhangers or merchants. Liberal commission. Prompt commission. Box 622.

ALWAYS a number of farms and houses in town for sale. Owners may also list property for sale at low terms. No sale, no charge. T. B. GERMAN, Barrister, Napanee. Ont. 6-tf

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET—100 acres, Lot 1 in 3rd Con. of Camden, also 50 acres, Lot 5, in 4th Con. Camden. Well watered and fenced. Buildings in good repair. Apply to R. McQUAIG, on premises, Selby P.O.

FOR SALE—Stucco bungalow on Centre street, hardwood floors, hot and cold water, 3-piece bath and electric lights, built-in kitchen cabinet and ironing board, only four years old. Apply WM. STEVENSON, on the premises. 18-dp

FOR SALE—One hundred acre farm, five miles from Picton on county road, close to church, school and cheese factory. Good buildings, good land, spring watered pasture, about six acres of wood. Price reasonable. Apply to IRVIN UNGER, Elmbrook, Ont. 45-tf

FARM FOR SALE—The vendors are now in a position to sell by private sale the following described farm : Part of lot No. 3 in the 6th concesson, Township of Richmond, containing 140 acres more or less, and part of west part of Lot No. 4 in the 7th concession, Township of Rchmond, containing 15 acres more or less, being the farm known as the Joseph Lockridge farm. Dated November 25th, 1925. Apply to T. B. GERMAN, Barrister-at-law, Napanee, Ontario. 1-tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

Ninety-five acres more or less, being south parts of lots one, two and three in the seventh concession of Camden, bounded by the C. P. R.. Railway on the south and Salmon river on the north, well fenced, twenty acres cleared, with springs of running water and the river running across said lots, with abundance of wood : and it makes a great pasture ranch. No buildings ,easy terms for sale or rent.

Parcel 2.—One hundred acres more or less, being lots one and two, concession seven, Camden, and ten acres in Richmond, adjoining same, with good buildings. A good farm for convenience and to make good money.

Parcel 3.—Forty acres more or less on lot twenty, in the ninth concession of Richmond, good land and good pasture, with plenty of water (barn).

Also a number of dwellings in the town of Napanee and a number in the village of Roblin and one at Roblindale, and a good bit of land with each.

A clear title for all and free from encumbrance.

All on easy terms.

For further particulars see

ALFRED McCUTCHEON,
18-tf Owner, Roblin, P.O.

NOTICE TO THE FARMERS

After fifty years actual experience farming in this county, and with a full line of the

BEST SEEDS and SEED GRAINS AVAILABLE IN STOCK

Bought at the very lowest possible prices, I feel that you would all be well advised to call and see me before purchasing your requirements for the coming season.

Our ALFALFA is specially selected and early purchased.

To my Telephone Subscribers

Would say the New Directories are here. Please call and get yours early.

I also have a nice line of Robinhood Flour and Feed.

Also Frost Wire Fencing and Gates and U Bar Posts in car lots to be sold at the very closest prices.

Thanking you for past business and trusting to be worthy of your future orders, I remain,

FRED A. PERRY,

Opposite the Campbell House

ONTARIO GOVERNMENT

March 31st, 1926.

Truly the Ferguson Government steam roller worked over-time during the last days of the session. Morning, afternoon, and night sittings were held and committees sat at the same time. It was impossible for members to follow everything that went on. The motive for the terrible last hour rush was not quite apparent unless it was that Premier Ferguson feared his following might demand definite announcements on matters of policy especially regarding the liquor question.

For twenty-nine days the legislature pursued a leisurely course, only sitting a total of seventy hours. Then on the 30th day the house sat continuously for sixteen hours, rising at 9 o'clock in the morning. Publicity to a number of excellent Liberal speeches was thus thwarted. The same undue haste has been maintained ever since. The main estimates totalling $45,000,000 were rushed through in a little more than a single hour, having been brought down in the morning of the day they were passed. They were taken in many large lump sums and passed before members could study the detailed items. Many opposition members were away at committee meetings and thus the course of the Premier in rushing matters could not be very strongly opposed in the House.

On Monday, in the dying moments of the session, eleven government bills were introduced ; on Tuesday, three more were introduced, and on Wednesday morning two more. It is quite obvious that these measures could not have been given the consideration that important legislation requires. There have been sessions and rushes in the Legislature before, but never anything approaching the whirl-wind wind-up staged by Premier Ferguson this year. The Premier took the bit in his teeth and cracked the party whip and the huge Tory majority began the last great rush. It was a sad spectacle for the old Province of Ontario.

By a persistent series of questions W. E. H. Sinclair, Liberal leader, was able to get some admissions from the government on its boasted educational policy. The Premier for months has been talking of dropping the first two years' work at the universities and having the high schools handle it. Mr. Sinclair got the admission that the Premier only intends to drop one year, and also that the cost of handling the extra work in the high schools will be greater, and, as Mr. Sinclair argued, the cost of the universities will not be lessened at all, because the equipment and staffs must be maintained as they are.

The government was also considerably worried by an amendment moved by Mr. Sinclair, in which he demanded a survey of taxation in the province, especially as provincial taxation overlaps municipal.

Mr. Sinclair was able to show that a large portion of the money collected in the gasoline tax which was intended for roads had gone for other purposes. He also demonstrated in his argument that the amusement tax was strictly a municipal tax and that the government by invading that field had infringed on municipal rights. The amendment, however, was killed by the government following which seldom looks for merit in bills, simply following the orders of the Premier.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Of Vauable Farm Property

There will be offered for sale by public auction at the offices of Herrington, Warner & Grange, at Napanee,, on Friday, April 9th at 2 o'clock p.m., all and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate lying and being in the township of Ernesttown, in the county of Lennox and Addington and Province of Ontario, containing by admeasurement one hundred acres, be the same more or less and being composed of all that part of the East two-thirds of lot number two, in the second concession of said township, lying north of the travelled road, crossing said lot.

This is the farm owned in his life-time by the late John B. Brown.

Said sale will be subject a reserve bid. For further particulare and terms of sale apply to

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE,
Napanee, Ont.
Solicitors for the Vendor.
17c

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Heroes of the V.C.

The Victoria Cross was instituted on January 29th. 1856, and is awarded for "conspicuous bravery or devotion to the country in the presence of the enemy." About 525 crosses had been given before the outbreak of the Great War, and 581, including two bars were awarded in the course of that gigantic struggle.

This number may seem small when one thinks of the forces in the field during the war, but the V.C. was only awarded for absolutely outstanding acts. Some idea of its relative value may be gained from the fact that, out of 17,376 awards gazetted during one period of about five months in 1915, there were seventy-seven V.C.'s.

At first the V.C. could only be won by white men belonging to the Services; but it has been open to Indian soldiers since 1911, and it may now be won by women, including nurses, or civilians of either sex, when under the direction of naval, military or air forces.

The story of the deeds that won the V.C. is one long record of daring and heroism of which our race may well be proud. Sometimes, too, you will find the coveted distinction won by two members of the same family. For instance, Major Congreve, the first officer in the British army to win the triple honor of the V.C., D.S.O., and M.C., was the son of Lieut.-Gen. W. N. Congreve, V.C., who was decorated for conspicuous bravery in saving the guns at Colenso.

Major Congreve's cross was awarded after his death, and was presented by the King to his widow, who was a daughter of Mr. Cyril Maude, the famous actor. But in the early days of the V.C. posthumous awards were unknown.

One of the most daring of the soldiers who won the V.C. during the war was Lt.-Col. Freyberg, who has also been awarded the D.S.O. and two bars, and who was prominently in the news a few months ago in connection with a plucky Channel swim exploit. He remained in command of his men during an important action, though he had been four times wounded.

Sometimes a gallant and daring act is performed, not by an individual, but by a body of troops or seamen. In such a case all the men concerned may deserve the V.C., but not all can obtain the distinction. So the officers who survive select one of [illegible] ber for the award, and such [illegible] or petty officers and men each do the same.

Mere boys have won the little bronze cross "For Valor." Jack Cornwell, for instance, was under sixteen and a half years of age when, mortally wounded during the battle of Jutland, he remained at his post until the action was over, and so won the V.C.

The story of Drummer Walter Ritchie's V.C. is also an inspiring one. During a critical moment in action, when some of our troops had lost their leaders and become disorganised, he made his way to the parapet of an enemy trench, and repeatedly sounded the "Charge."

Another notable V.C. was that awarded to Lieut. William Leefe Robinson for bringing down a Zeppelin raider near Enfield. Huge crowds saw the great airship fall to earth a flaming wreck, and the fact that a Victoria Cross had actually been won in England added greatly to the interest of the award.

When awarded to any rank below that of commissioned officer, the V.C. carries a pension of £10 a year, and the V. C. and bare one of £15. It is also provided that, if a recipient of the V.C. is reduced to poverty, by reason of old age or infirmity, his pension may be increased to £75 a year.

The Victoria Cross ribbon is now red for both army and navy, and the cross itself is of bronze, with a scroll bearing the words "For Valor." Previous to August, 1918, the ribbon was blue for the navy.

WORLD'S GREATEST SPONGE.

Soaks Up Not Less Than 100,000 Inches of Rain.

In Southern California, where land without water is worth little, various means have to be adopted to conserve the winter rainfall for the dry summer months. From May till October landowners depend on the underground water supply.

A recent development has been the construction of a vast natural "sponge" destined to hold the flood waters from the great canyons in the district. The water from the melting snow or rains is distributed over nearly 800 acres of rock and sandy land, covered from end to end with sage bushes. This area has been intersected by specially-constructed ditches, with concrete distributing gates, by means of which the water is kept circulating, instead of pouring away to waste.

At the height of the season this wonderful "sponge" soaks up not less than 100,000 inches of rain, all of which can be pumped to the surface when required.

Dolls That Help Doctors.

Among people encompassed by Moslem rules, including the seclusion of women, a doctor's diagnosis of his feminine patients is no easy task, and must necessarily be open to considerable doubt.

A small ivory or metal figure of a woman is passed through a curtain, writes Col. P. T. Etherton in his book, "In the Hearts of Asia." The patient then hands the figure back, indicating the spot where she feels the pain, and the doctor diagnoses accordingly, a simple method provided he prescribes the right medicine.

The Cynic.

Charlie: "Married yet, old man?"

Edward: "No; but I'm engaged, and that's as good as married."

"It's better, if you only knew it."

GARDENS ARE CALLING

While the thermometer and the little gauge which measures wind velocities seemed to deny that spring is here during the latter days of March, in accents which were frigid, milder days are undoubtedly here. The robin has arrived, the cheery notes of the song sparrow is to be heard, and by evening lamps father and mother are studying the boastful claims of vari-colored seed catalogues.

Jack frost still preserves a good thickness of chilled armor on the surface of the garden, but Old Sol is contending with him. Just a few more days and rake, spade and hoe will be reclaimed from that dark corner of the cellar where these useful tools spent the winter. One will also hear the snip of the pruning shear and the rattle of the antiquated lawn mower as it complainingly performs the first duty of the season.

Father and mother are thinking of shrub and kitchen garden, children are flying kites and shooting marbles, while those in the age range between are getting out bat, ball, tennis racquet, and perhaps golf club. Father himself may lay down the rake long enough to try out some of his shots to the permanent injury of the greensward. All of these things are unmistakable harbingers of the passing of winter and the awakening of a new growing season, with its hopes and its planning.

Associated with spring is much new building. Hatchet, hammer, saw and trowel are fashioning new habitations. Like the bird of the air man's happiest moments seem to be when he is building or planning a home. It is true that housing has by no means recovered from the great slump due to the war, but there are more shelters than there were this time last year and the first fall of snow will likely see many more completed. Unlike the past few years there seems to be less labor trouble. There is shortage everywhere, but the understanding between employer and employee seems to be better. This means more homes. Homes, gardens, wholesome sport, all of which seem to hold our attention most of the season, foster content and wholesome citizenship and make the community a better place in which to live.

DESERONTO.

An aged and respected citizen, in the person of Elisha Howard, passed away at his home on Pearl street last Thursday. The deceased had been a resident of Deseronto during the last forty years. His early days were spent in Shannonville. The funeral took place on Saturday from his late residence, with Rev. Harrison officiating. Interment was made in the Deseronto cemetery. The deceased leaves to mourn his loss the widow, Mrs. Elisha Howard, and a number of children, grand children, nephews and nieces. He was in his 84th year.

Miss Hazel Francis, Toronto, is home in attendance to her mother Mrs. John Francis, who is a sufferer from a series of four strokes.

Walter Johnston was home from his bank duties at Ottawa for the Easter festivities.

Wm. Raven and Samuel Thomas, C.N.R. employees, spent Easter at home as did Earl Detlor, Toronto.

Old timers say thhat the snow storm which raged on Saturday is the worst that ever visited the district within their memory.

Dave Nealon, former fire chief for Deseronto, but now living in Rochester, is in town packing up his household for transportation to the flower city.

Mac Perry is a sufferer from blood poisoning in his right arm. In a scuffle with a friend, Mac received a severe knife wound in the arm, which is now seriously affected.

Mr. and Mrs. Joynt, Whitby, spent Easter with her mother, Mrs. George Vandewater.

Miss Whiteman and Miss Edwards, teachers in the High School, are spending the Easter holidays at their respective homes Lonsdale and St. Thomas.

Miss LaFontaine, teacher in the Public Schhool, is at her home at Tweed for the holidays.

Howard VanDusen, of the Canada Steamship Lines, was an Easter visitor at his home on Maple Ave.

Mr. Barroclough, manager of the Standard Bank, is spending the holiday at his home in Hamilton.

Mrs. Ethel Webber, Niagara Falls, N.Y., is with her sister, Mrs. Geo. E. Palmer.

Ira Thompson, Niagara Falls, N.Y., became stormbound in this place on Saturday, while on his way to visit his father, John Thompson, Roblin. Mr. Thompson said he encountered no snow or storm until after he left Toronto.

Miss Frances and Reta Ready of Corkery and Toronto respectively, are visitors at the parental home.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Clapperton and children are spending the Easter holidays at the parental home in Toronto.

ANNUAL

GOLF CLUB MEETING

The Napanee Golf Club will hold their Annual Meeting for the year 1926, at the Council Chamber, Town Hall, on

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 9th 1926

at the hour of 7.30 o'clock p.m.

All members and interested parties are requested to be present.

19-a

BAY CIRCUIT.

The fourth Quarterly Board meeting was held at Bethany Church on Monday evening, March 29th. In addition to transacting the general business, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year :

Stewards—J. P. Mellow, W. C. Joyce, Clarence Moore, Stanley Joyce, Taylor Spencer, James Clark, W. B. Nolan, J. E. Robertson, Peter Huyck, Rockwell Parks, Percy Furrs, James Moore.

Recording Steward—J. E. Robertson.

District Visitors—Charles Mellow, Albert Sills, Clarence Moore, James Keech, Edward Conger, William Goodman, Peter Huyck, Fred Spencer, Frank Parks, John Hambly.

Hay Bay Sunday School: Superintendent, Peter Huyck ; Teachers, Mrs. A. C .Parks, Carl Sexsmith, Mrs. W. Bell, Mrs. Peter Huyck, Marjory Parks ; Assistant Teachers, Mrs. J. E. Robertson, F. Spencer, Clare Sexsmith, John Barram ; Secretary, Wilfred Sharpe ; Treasurer Ward Nolan ; Organists, Jean Robertson, Neva Poste. Supt. of Departments—Missionary, Mrs. W. Bell ; Cradle Roll, Mrs. Chas. Parks ; Home Department, Mrs. Sarah Peterson ; Temperance Department, Carl Sexsmith.

Bethany Sunday School: Superintendent, Stanley Joyce ; Assistant Superintendent, W. Spencer ; Teachers, W. Goodman, Mrs. Andrew Dempsey, Mrs. S. Joyce ; Assistant Teachers, Taylor Spencer Mrs. James Clark, Mrs. Ed. Conger ; Superintendents of Department : Missionary, Mrs. J. R. Miller ; Cradle Roll, Mrs. W. Spencer ; Temperance, Mrs. W. H. Goodman ; Home Department, Mrs. Wm. Conger ; Secretary Treasurer, W. H. Goodman.

CAMDEN EAST.

Mrs. Chas. Histed spent a day recently with Mrs. J. W. Galbraith, Bethel St. West.

Miss Ethel McIntosh, of Almonte, has returned to her home after spending three months with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Brien. She spent a few days in Kingston on her way home and expected to spend the Easter holidays with her parents, brothers and sisters.

Mrs. J. W. Stewart spent Sunday last with Mrs. Geo. Black.

Mrs. Ted Allore is very ill again and has gone to the Hotel Dieu, Kingston, for treatment.

Mr. Wes. Simmons is seriously ill.

Several have tapped their sugar bushes around this vicinity.

The auto trucks are on the road again delivering milk to the Napanee Creamery.

MOSCOW.

The play given by Moscow young people in the League Hall, Yarker, was a great success in every way.

Mr. and Mrs. M. I. Huffman spent Satrday evening last in Enterprise.

A pleasant evening was enjoyed at the home of Mrs. J. B. Lucas on March 25th, where a number of nephews and nieces gathered to congratulate Mr. Lucas, Sr., on the occasion of his eighty-ninth birthday. A number of messages of congratulation were received from those unable to be present. During the evening Major and Mrs. A. M. Bell were called forward and while an address was read by Mrs. Morley Huffman, they were presented by Charles Amey with a beautiful electric table lamp on behalf of their uncles and cousins at Moscow. Mr. Bell, although taken completely by surprise, expressed in a few well chosen words, his appreciation of the gifts. Mrs. Bell also thanked those present, after which all joined in singing "For They are Jolly Good Fellows." The evening passed quickly in social intercourse and enjoying the radio, after which a delicious lunch was served by the hostess. All join in wishing Mr. Lucas many more birthdays.

Mrs. W. A. Hooper spent a few days last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Asselstine.

LONDON'S POLICE FORCE.

Sir James Olive Largely Responsible For Its Efficiency.

No finer and more efficient body of men than the London Metropolitan Police Force can be found anywhere. Their premier position among the police organizations of the world is largely the result of the work of one man—Sir James Olive, who recently retired after fifty-three years' continuous service.

Sir James joined the force as a constable at the age of seventeen. When he retired, with the rank of Deputy Commissioner, he was seventy. No other police officer has had such a record of service or has risen so high.

A recruit's pay was £1 a week when Sir James Olive became a policeman. Now it is £3 10s. a week. To-day a constable enjoys an eight-hour day, with half an hour off for a meal. Fifty years ago, not only were his hours longer, but they were so arranged that he had an evening off once a fortnight—if he were lucky.

The equipment of the modern policeman is as light as possible. But when Sir James Olive was a constable, everything worn or carried was tremendously heavy. In these days, too, a rattle was used instead of the handy police whistle, and a bulky "bull's eye" lamp instead of the modern electric lantern.

Strangest of all, perhaps, the recruit of fifty years ago was sent on duty with practically no instruction in police work. What little teaching he did receive was of the most elementary nature. To-day, every recruit has a three-months' course of lectures on police duties. He attends physical drill classes conducted by experts, and has to pass an examination in first-aid. In addition, the Force offers him many facilities for more general education.

ROSS-MILLER BISCUITS SECURING A REPUTATION

Messrs. H. B. Hungerford and W. H. Reeves, two of the best known judges and breeders of dogs in all Canada, both of Belleville, give unstinted praise to Ross-Miller Dog Biscuits.

Mr. Hungerford is the acknowledged owner and breeder of the best female Collies this continent has seen. Mr. Hungerford exhibited thirteen collies at the recent Kennel Show in New York and swept up all the prizes in his class. Following the show Mr. Hungerford sold all the dogs to fanciers, who owned the best they could breed or buy. All the pups were reared on Ross-Miller dog biscuits. Mr. Hungerford writes to the Ross-Miller Co. as follows :

"Thoroughbreds are born, but champions are reared. The best pup I can breed (and I have bred my share of champions) can be ruined if not properly fed. The Collies I took to New York were reared on R-M. biscuits. I bred these great collies, your food reared them."

Ross-Miller biscuits are made from wholesome, fresh ingredients in a factory which is absolutely sanitary and clean. There are no offensive odors from the materials used. In most factories of this kind crude cod liver oil is used, which becomes very offensive when it goes bad. None but refined cod liver oil is used by the Ross-Miller Co. and there are no offensive odors in the factory at Napanee.

The company are in receipt of a request for four car loads of Fox biscuits to be shipped to Prince Edward Island. This customer used two car loads of fox biscuits last year and is asking for double the quantity this year.

CROYDON.

The recent rains and thaw have left the roads in a very bad condition.

An electric storm passed over here on Wednesday evening, indicating a cold and backword spring.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Kring and son, Herbert, spent Sunday last at Peter Teskey's.

Mrs. W. J. Haggerty and son, Clifford, spent Sunday last at Mr. Stewart Close's.

John Wilson, Lens, called at Albert Hughes,' on Friday evening.

Miss Agnes Nolan has returned home after visiting friends at Strathcona, Napanee and Selby.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Close and Annie spent last week-end with her brother, Archibald Black, Canaan.

Alexander Lynch took dinner with Mrs. M. A. Williams recently.

Wilford Haggerty spent Wednesday with Raymond Campbell.

ODESSA.

The friends of Frank McCormac were sorry to hear that he passed away at his late home in Kingston, where the funeral was held in St. Mary's Cathedral and the remains placed in Kingston vault to be interred in the family plot here later. Mr. McCormac was born and lived practically all his life in this vicinity and was very highly respected and considered one of the most honourable of men. To mourn his loss are five daughters, Mrs. John Mooney and Mrs. Fowler, Kingston ; Mrs. Charles Mooney, Westbrook ; Mrs. Mahar, Marysville, and Mrs. Joseph Lawlor, Odessa, and one son, Peter McCormac, on the homestead. The deceased had reached the great age of eighty-one years.

Miss Elizabeth Sharpe has returned to her home at Champ Smith's, after spending six weeks with Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Cairns, who have been guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Cairns, have returned to their home in Windsor.

Mrs. Darius Smith has returned from spending a few days with her son, Vernon Smith, Kingston.

Mrs. S. J. Sproule is visiting her sister at Port Huron.

The many friends of Mrs. D. E. Smith were sorry to hear that she has been in the Kingston General Hospital for the past two weeks.

B. G. Hamm has sold his farm to Daniel Lemmon.

Last week a fine exhibit of manual training work was shown in the windows of W. R. Lake's store from the primary room of the public school. The general opinion was that the boys, who ranged from eight to twelve years of age, deserved a great deal of praise for the taste and cleverness displayed in their work. All hope that the subject may be added permanently to the list of studies.

Pyro-Lac.

The wonder for furniture, wood work, floors. Dries in 30 minutes. Outwears paint or varnish. Sold only at

BOYLE & SON.

COMING :-: EVENTS

RESERVE THE 7TH APRIL FOR Napanee Poultry Association. Special speaker, Mr. J. W. Clark Kainsville. Refreshments.

AFTERNOON TEA AND SALE IN the Council Chamber on April 9th, in memory of Vimy Ridge. The I. O. D. E. are holding an Afternoon Tea, also a sale of fancy and useful articles. Nothing to exceed one dollar. Home cooking and candy. Sale will commence at 3 o'clock. Tea and program from 4 to 6 o'clock. Everybody welcome.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

BY REV. C. G. TRUMBULL.
(Editor of The Sunday School Times).

THE STORY OF CREATION
Sunday, April 11th.—Genesis 1 : 2 to 2 : 25.

Golden Text

In the beginning God created the Heaven and the earth (Gen. 1 : 1.).

How can we know how God created things at the beginning, or that God created all things? It is obvious that any true story of creation could come to us only by revelation from God. Man was not there when creation began, so man could not report it. Nor could man, after he came on the scene, think it out for himself, or discover the method or even the fact. Only the Creator could tell man about creation; and that is just what God has done, in the supernaturally inspired Bible, as the Holy Spirit empowered man to know and to write the truth about the facts.

Let us keep this in mind as we read the first words in the Word of God, "In the beginning God created the Heaven and the earth." And let us put alongside this first verse of the Bible another verse, found late in the New Testament, which tells us: "Through faith we understand that the worlds were framed by the word of God, so that things which are seen were not made of things which do appear" (Heb. 11 : 3). It is not by science that we understand this, nor by research, nor by seeking it out for ourselves, but by faith—that is believing what God tells us in the matter. "Faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of God." (Rom. 10 : 17).

Many Bible students believe today as others have during the entire Christian era, that the first verse of Genesis records God's original, perfect, and completed creation of the universe, and that the second verse describes, not the condition of things at that beginning of time, but the condition of the universe at some time later on, when a terrific, chaotic wreck and ruin had occurred. For we read that "the earth was (became) without form, and void"—that is, formless and shapeless, the Hebrew words being those that are used to describe wreck, ruin, chaos. Other passages of Scripture (such as Jer. 4 : 23-26, Isa. 24 : 1 and 45 : 18, Ezk. 28 : 12-15, and Isa. 14 : 9-14), indicate that the earth, after its original creation, had been wrecked and thrown into chaos and darkness, as a result of the fall of Satan (Lucifer) and that the hosts of angels that he dragged down with him. Christ Himself referred to this, the Jews held it and taught it, the Church Fathers of the early centuries have it in their writings, and sound Bible students of to-day have written on it.

If this position is correct, then the accounts of God's working during the six days described in Genesis 1 tells us chiefly of restoration, rather than creation. The Hebrew words employed bear this out. Only three times in the first chapter is the word for "create" used—that is, making something out of nothing; in the first verse the original creation of "the heaven and the earth"; verse 21, when animal life was created; and verse 26, 27, when human life was created. The other actions during the six days are of God's causing things to appear that had previously existed, bringing order out of disorder, symmetry out of confusion.

We read that "the Spirit of God moved upon th eface of the waters," after the wreck had occurred; and similarly, in the Gospel of John, we read that the Spirit of God brings lost men, wrecked and ruined by sin, into the new birth and new life, when they receive Christ as Saviour (John 1 : 12, 13; 3 : 3-7).

During the six days of restoration, we read that "the evening and the morning were the first day," "the evening and the morning were the second day," and so on. We should expect to read that the morning and the evening made each day. But God was working from night to day, from wreck to restoration. So the darkness came first, then light.

Is it an accident, or is it intentional and significant, that ten different times in this first chapter of the Bible, as God tells us of the creation or reappearance of living species, in the vegetable and the animal world, the expression "after his kind," or "after their kind," occurs? Many believe with reason, that divine inspiration was thus laying unmistakable emphasis upon the fact that one "kind" never produces another "kind," and that any teaching, such as evolution, that declares this is contrary to the Scripture.

When we come to the creation of man, vegetables and animals having all been made "after their kind" an utterly new creation is recorded, "in His own image, in the image of God." Man did not come up from the beasts, but he came down from God. And, made in God's image and as God's representative, man was given dominion over all living things on earth and in the sea.

Only vegetable food was provided by God for both man and animals, at the beginning. There was no bloodshed or animal meat until after sin had entered the human race.

Woman was made from man, as the Church is made from Christ, being the body of which He is the Head. The relation of woman and man should be studied in the light of Ephesians 5 : 22-23, a wonderfully beautiful passage on Christ and the Church, and on the relation of husbands and wives, which has almost been lost sight of to-day. "For the husband is the head of the wife, even as Christ is the head of the Church: Husbands, love yo[illegible] wives, even as Christ also lov[illegible] the Church, and gave Himself [illegible] it."

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Some C[illegible]

An indignant snort and the steam wagon jolted to a halt at the bottom of the hill. Regardless of the driver's efforts, it refused to move another inch.

Presently one of those much-abused cars which are the object of many a rude jest made its appearance on the scene.

The driver of this latter vehicle offered to tow the stranded wagon up the hill. His offer was greeted with loud laughter, but he protested that his machine was quite capable of the feat.

Accordingly, the steam wagon was hitched on, and up the hill they went. On arrival at the summit the driver of the wagon expressed bewilderment at the car's power, and then exclaimed:

"Why, your car's on fire!"

"Lumme!" gasped the other, hurriedly inspecting his rear wheels, whence issued dense clouds of smoke. "That's the second time I've come up there with my brake hard on!"

"Two Ten."

A socially prominent woman, engaged in extensive buying in a department store, noticed that every time she was passed from one clerk to another it was with the remark: "Two-ten." Struck by the peculiarity of the term, and curious to know what it meant, at the first opportunity she called an errand boy aside and holding up a quarter, asked, "Would you like this for Christmas?" "Sure," replied the lad. "Then tell me what 'two-ten' means." "That's easy," said the boy, with a grin. "It means keep your two eyes on her ten fingers." The woman had been mistaken for a shop-lifter.

Velocity.

Teacher: "What is velocity?"
Pupil: "Velocity is what a man puts a hot plate down with."

Biblical "Prophets."

The numerous "prophets" of the Bible were not persons who foretold the future, but in the original the word means story writer. It will be found by a short examination that this is true.

The "Seven Seas."

The phrase "seven seas" is just a general reference to the ocean. A man said to have traveled the "seven seas" is one who has been much on the waters of the globe.

Wolves!

Tempering the wind to the shorn wolf is not scriptural, not even proverbial doctrine. Let any reader make the application for himself.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Extort Sympathy.

"Some folks," said Uncle Eben, "kin act up so dat de fus thing you knows dey begins to get a little sympathy foh bein' so mean an' unpopular."

Daily Thought.

Thought is the wind, knowledge the sail and mankind the vessel.—J. C. Hare.

SOLVING SEA PUZZLES

BRITISH EXPEDITION SENT TO THE ANTARCTIC.

Colonial Office Is Trying to Solve Questions as to How Long Whales Live, How Far They Travel, and on What They Live?

How long do whales live? How far do they travel? What is their birth rate? Upon what floating organism do they live?

These are questions that the British Colonial Office is trying to solve, and for which purpose an expedition has been sent to the Antarctic.

One of the methods employed to solve the problems is to label whales. Since it is obviously out of the question to catch a whale alive, the method employed is to fire small darts into the thick layer of blubber on the back of the monsters by means of a specially designed cross-bow. Each dart has a label attached. In this way it is hoped to determine whether whales that breed in African waters migrate to the South Seas to feed.

Fish wander a great deal. Some species, such as salmon, sea trout, mackerel, and pilchard, are regular migrants. Others, such as plaice and haddock, are partial immigrants. In the interests of the fishing industry it is important to find out as much as possible about the movements of fish, and with this object thousands of fish are caught alive, marked, and returned to the sea. The British Admiralty has a large trawler, the George Bligh, which, among other tasks, carries out that of marking fish.

The fish are caught in a trawl net placed in a tank through which water is pumped, and the best are marked and put back into the sea. The mark consists of two ebonite discs held together by a piece of silver wire, which is threaded either through the back fin or the hard flap covering the gill.

The disc is marked with letters and a number, and trawlers look out for the marked fish and hand them over to the authorities. For each fish sent in with its mark and full particulars of its capture to the Fisheries Laboratory at Lowestoft, England, a reward of two shillings is paid, and it is surprising how many are recaptured, and to what distances fish travel.

One young plaice covered 210 miles in eight months. Another, taken far up in the North Sea, was caught off Winchelsea, in the English Channel. Even crabs travel long distances. One large female crab caught and tagged off Cromer was retaken near Flamborough Head, a hundred miles away.

Tagging salmon and sea trout has told a great deal about their habits and their rapid growth. A salmon labelled in the spring of 1919 by the Severn Fisheries Board was then three feet long and weighed thirteen pounds. Recaught the following autumn after six months in salt water, this fish had grown six inches in length and had doubled in weight. Sea trout also double in size during one summer in the sea.

Fish-marking has a commercial value, but of bird-marking the interest is mainly scientific. Yet it is interesting to be able to trace the over-sea journeys taken by such tiny birds as the whitethroat, chiff-chaff, and swallow. Birds are marked by means of light aluminium rings fitted around their legs.

The first birds to be labelled were storks, which were marked in Hungary. The results were startling. Four of the marked birds were found in Palestine, one was sent back from the Blue Nile, one from the Victoria Nyanza, and seventeen from various localities in South Africa. Two ringed storks, only nine months old, were found to have travelled 6,000 miles from their breeding place.

It has been learned that the nightingale goes from England to Greece and so on to Afria, that the wheatear flies through Spain to Morocco, and that swallows travel to Natal.

Living Creatures That Are Immortal.

In the Protozoa, as Weismann and others have pointed out, the recuperative processes are so perfect that natural death need never occur; the stable mortal parts of the colloidal substratum can be reduced and restored piecemeal, and the creature never grows old. It is probable that the same is true of a simple animal like the fresh-water hydra, which may also be credited with immortality.—New York Herald.

Shallowness.

Shallow waters show a very clear bottom and but little intensity of light is needed in order to display the pebbles and clear sand. That must be a "purest ray serene"—a pencil of strongest light—which discloses the black, rich, wreck-strewn depths. For the clearness of depth is very different from the clearness of shallowness. The former is a positive quality. The latter is negative.—Charles Warren Stoddard.

Last of the Free Eats.

My neighbor sent in some pudding for our dinner. Neither of us fancied it, so of course it remained for the garbage can. Just as I was emptying it into the garbage can she came upon the scene probably to ask how we liked it, as it was a new dish. You can imagine my embarrassment, and I might say that was the end of handouts from her.—Chicago Tribune.

Bank Has Special Right.

There is only one national bank in the United States which does not have "National" as a part of its name. It is the Bank of North America, in Philadelphia. A special act of congress is required to permit a national bank to operate as such without indicating the fact that it is a national bank in its name.

Hard and soft cut wood for sale. 'Phone 53.

ROBT. LIGHT. 44tf

VALUABLE NEW VARIETY OF FIELD PEAS

Announcement is made by the Experimental Farms' Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, of the introduction this spring, of a valuable new variety of Field Peas called MacKay. This variety is a selection from a cross made at Ottawa many years ago between a variety known as Mummy and another known as Black Eye Marrowfat.

MacKay is a very vigorous growing white flowered variety producing a rather dark cream colored pea with a black hilum (eye).

On the average for the past five years at the Central Farm at Ottawa the above variety has yielded over 10 bus. more per acre than the well known variety called "Arthur". In length of straw it has excelled the latter variety by thirteen inches, averaging only one inch less than the famous forage variety called Prussian Blue, which variety it has excelled in yield of grain by over 6 bus. per acre. The new introduction has been a consistently high yielder at most of the Branch Farms and Stations throughout Canada and is recommended for trial wherever peas are grown throughout the Dominion, except, possibly, where a very early maturing sort is required.

For growing with such varieties of oats as O.A.C. 72, Banner or Victory for the production of hay, MacKay is the variety now recommended. The rate of seeding, when grown for the above purpose, is 1 bus. of peas to 2 bus. of oats, the crop being cut when the oats have reached the early dough stage. This mixture, under reasonably favorably conditions, may be expected to produce a very heavy tonnage, even rivalling corn as a producer of feed units per acre in some districts.

When allowed to mature, MacKay, which is a relatively late maturing variety, will ripen well with any one of the above varities of oats, which fact gives the variety a peculiar advantage over varities which mature too early. Thus should any circumstances arise, such as wet weather at haying time, the mixture may be allowed to mature although the original intention may have been to make hay of it. It is also possible to allow a sufficient acreage to mature in any case, to provide seed for the following year.

Where grown alone for the production of grain, three bus. per acre is the rate of seeding recommended in most districts, owing to the large size of the pea.

The Secretary of the Canadian Seed Growers Association, Ottawa, has made arrangements for supplying, in small quantities, a limited amount of this new variety.

Irresistible in Business.

"The good-natured man with a well balanced mind is irresistible in business; he goes around flashing his cheerfulness to right and left unconsciously. He does not need to be easy to be good-natured. He can be firm in [illegible] convictions, and immovable from his principles, and yet he can assert himself in that quiet, sincere way which wins the respect even of his opponents."—From The Northwestern Buzzer, published by Northwestern Electric Equipment company, St. Paul, Minn.

Our Country's Motto.

"E Pluribus Unum" was first suggested as the motto of the United States by Benjamin Franklin. John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, in August, 1776, they having been appointed a committee to choose a design for the great seal. It is claimed by some that the motto was suggested by a similar inscription used by the Gentleman's Magazine, a popular publication of that time. It first appeared on coins in New Jersey in 1786, when copper money was issued by that state.

Signifies Intense Imagination.

In numerous types of handwriting the manner of throwing the looped ts, ls and other long letters to excess above the line become the most striking feature, one which catches the eye immediately. Whenever this formation appears it symbolizes the existence of a startling, vivid, intense imagination, which gives the writer a mental trend which will overbalance other qualities and produce the effect of high nervous tension and a lack of poise.

West African Superstition.

In West Africa it is not unusual to see a native crouched over a stream talking to the "Spirit of the Water," and in that country, too, the traveler is unwise who looks behind him at any sudden sound, for he will probably behold a native with the Fangaree charm, and will see him beat with a bamboo hammer upon a tiny drum held above a live animal. As the traveler looks around the charm is struck, and it is the belief of the natives that, whatever part of the animal is injured, the human victim will suffer in the same region.

Seeing Him Home.

I was coming home from a dance, and I didn't want my escort, whom I had just met that evening, to know where I resided. We were walking down the street and I saw a pretty house. I stopped in front of this house and told my escort that I lived there and was obliged for his attention and kindness in taking me home. A look of bewilderment broke out on his face as he said, "Holy smoke, how do you live there when I live there?"—Exchange.

Concerning the Sabbath.

According to the Bible the Lord created the world in six days and rested on the seventh. As Saturday is the seventh day of the week, the Jews observe it as the Sabbath, as do certain other denominations following the old Mosaic law. When Christ said: "The old things have passed away: behold, they are become new," his followers regarded this as a command to change the old order, and they made the day of his resurrection the Sabbath.

DRAMAS OF CARD TABLE

FORTUNES WON AND LOST AT A SINGLE GAME.

Story of Young Nobleman Who Recently Lost £20,000 Recalls Prodigal Days of Past Generations—Thousands Changed Hands in an Hour.

The story that a certain young nobleman recently lost £20,000 during a single night at the card-table recalls the prodigal days of past generations, when such losses were an everyday incident in one or other of London's gambling houses, says London Tit-Bits.

Of the high play at these houses during the eighteenth century some remarkable stories are told. Thus Horace Walpole writes in 1780: "Within this week there has been a cast at Hazard at the 'Cocoa Tree,' the difference of which amounted to £180,000. Mr. O'Birne, an Irish gamester, had won £100,000 off a young Mr. Harvey, of Chigwell, just started from a midshipman into an estate by his eldest brother's death. O'Birne said: 'You can never pay me.' 'I can,' said the youth; 'my estate will sell for the debt.' 'No,' said O'Birne: 'I will win £10,000, and you shall throw for the odd £90,000.' They did; and Harvey won."

To what discreditable excess the passion for gambling was carried in those days is shown by the following story, also told by Walpole: "They have put in the papers a good story made at 'White's.' A man dropped down dead at the door and was carried in. The club immediately made bets whether he was dead or not; and when they were going to bleed him, the wagerers for his death interposed, and said it would affect the fairness of the bet."

Of Almack's Club, Croker writes: "Lord Lauderdale informed me that Mr. Fox told him that the deepest play he had ever known was about this period (1772). Lord Lauderdale instanced £5,000 being staked on a single card at faro, and he talked of £70,000 lost and won in a night." At Crockford's clubhouse, out of which he made £700,000, it was no unusual thing for tens of thousands of pounds to change hands in an hour. Among its frequenters were Lords Granville, Chesterfield, Foley, and Sefton; and it was these four noblemen, one of them our Ambassador at Paris, who left Crockford's early one morning £100,000 poorer than when they entered it the previous evening.

Another of Crockford's patrons was Beau Brummell, who, more fortunate than his fellows, is said to have won over £200,000 in various forms of gambling, and of whom the following story is told by Mr. Raikes, in his journal:

"At five o'clock on a fine summer's morning, in 1813, he was walking with me through Berkeley Square, and was bitterly lamenting his misfortune at cards, when he suddenly stooped and picked up a crooked sixpense, saying, 'Here is a harbinger of good luck.' He took it home, and before going to bed drilled a hole in it and fastened it to his watch-chain. The spell was good; during more than two years he was a constant winner at play and on the turf, and, I believe, realized nearly £30,000."

It was at Crockford's that Sir John Bland once lost £32,000 at hazard in a few hours; that Lord Thanet dissipated most of his income of £50,000 a year; and that Ball Hughes, one of the greatest gamblers of his time, squandered his patrimony of £40,000 a year.

Among gamblers at cards there has scarcely been one more daring and reckless than Mr. George Payne, who squandered three enormous fortunes on his passion for gambling. When Mr Payne came of age he found himself owner of Sulby Abbey, with a rent-roll of £13,000 a year, and of £300,000 in ready money, the accumulation of a long minority—a regal fortune which he promptly set himself to dissipate on the turf and at the card table.

The gambling of Col. Mellish was heroic in its recklessness. During one night at the card table he won £100,000 and lost every penny of it on the following night; at one sitting he lost £40,000 to the Prince Regent, and the climax of his gambling madness was reached when he staked £40,000 on a single throw of the dice, and lost.

John Mytton, the "Squire of Halstead," squandered over £500,000 on cards before he died in his thirty-eighth year, a broken and ruined man, in the Debtors' Ward of the King's Bench Prison.

In much more recent years it will be remembered how Mr. Ernest Benson, known to contemporary fame as the "Jubilee Plunger," got through a fortune of £225,000, largely through his addiction to card-playing, in the short space of two years.

In the United States there has probably never been a bolder gambler at cards than Mr. John W. Gates, who made millions in steel and wire. Among many stories of his high play it is related that, on a certain memorable occasion, not many years ago, he and Joseph Leiter played a game of poker in New York, and they played so long and so high that by the time they rose from the table $200,000 had passed from Leiter's pocket into that of his opponent.

One day, while sitting in a tiny shanty at the foot of Broken Hill, McCulloch offered a fourteenth share in the mine to a young miner named Cox for $1,000. Cox offered only $600, and after much hanggling they played a game of euchre, the terms being that if Cox won he was to get the share for $600, if McCulloch was the victor he was to be paid $900 for it. McCulloch lost. Six years later Cox's share was valued at over $6,000,000.

The Appian Way.

Augustus Caesar, Emperor of Rome from 27 B.C. to 14 A.D., caused permanent pavement to be laid in many of the streets of Rome. The great highway, running from Rome through southern Italy, known as the Appian Way, was paved in 312 B.C. St. Paul passed over this road on his journey from Puetoli to Rome.

From the Gentle Longfellow.

War is a terrible trade; but in the cause that is righteous, sweet is the smell of powder.

Optimistic Thought.

Reviewers are forever telling authors they can't understand them. The author might often reply: "Is that my fault?"

Small, but Industrious.

It takes 5,000 bees to weigh a pound.

ONE CAN'T GO FAR FAST

By ERWIN GREER
(President Greer College of Automotive and Electrical Trades, Chicago, Ill.)

Who of us hasn't fumed at traffic jams—then "stepped on it" immediately we were loose of the jam?

It is extremely doubtful if the time saving by hurrying exceeding the speed limit pays for the extra gasoline, the racking the car receives from emergency stops, and the brake lining ruined by those who try to slip one over on Father Time. Not only is that time saved fractional, but the speeding motorist endangers not only his own life and car but thousands of other lives and tens of thousands of automobiles.

I was fortunate enough to be in Los Angeles recently when the Automobile Club of Southern California put on a series of tests that proved—go slow if you want to speed.

Records of scouting cars that were operated on three different routes through the city limits furnished these conclusions. In order to make the tests impartial and accurate each route was first travelled at highest speed possible and yet escape arrest, the car exceeding the limit in 15 and 20 mile zones by 5 miles whenever possible and taking advantage of every occasion to make time.

The same driver went over the same route a second time, observing speed laws absolutely and conforming strictly to the mandates of the law and rules of safe and efficient driving.

A summary of these trips over different routes across the city and back again shows that the driver who hurried and endangered life, limb and property saved only a total of ten minutes out of two hours driving, or a fraction over five minutes to the hour. The total distance of the three routes across the city was 31.5 miles, or an average of 10.5 miles to the trip, one showing a saving of five minutes, another three minutes and the other two minutes.

Police department officials and traffic experts from these tests point out that in driving to save a possible five minutes over a ten mile trip, drivers are using extra gasoline, wearing out brake linings, throwing courtesy to the winds, risking arrest with a fine or jail sentence, and inviting accidents, not only to their own cars and persons, but forcing hazards in the way of thousands of other cars and threatening limb and life of pedestrians, many of whom are children.

These tests seem to prove convincingly that high speed in congested districts is not only a highly dangerous practice from many standpoints, but is an economical loss.

A THRILLING MOMENT.

Arctic Explorer Falls Through Hidden Crevasse.

Anthony Fiala, the Arctic explorer, when asked to explain the most thrilling moment of his life, told the following story:

In November, 1904, while leading the Ziegler Polar Expedition, I broke through a hidden crevasse in the glacier over which we were travelling. Plunging down with sickening speed, I lost consciousness. In the semi-conscious state that followed there came a thrill of horror, for I thought I had been buried alive. Then I realized that I was wedged between two curves in the walls of the crevasse, the convex surfaces being near enough together to hold me between my breast and back. My left arm, bent over my breast, had jammed against the ice and thus prevented me from falling through the neck of the funnel. Beneath me was a great black void in which I could move my legs without touching the walls, and to my right and left, great caverns. It was pitch dark, but away above me shone a faint luminous spot, showing where I had broken through.

I heard voices calling from above, and I answered, asking for a rope. Suddenly I heard a groan, and then a human voice, echoing near me. I realized with horror that another man had fallen through and was, like myself wedged in the ice. To add to our discomfort pieces of ice became detached from above and thundered down the abyss, the sounds dying out far below us.

At last the rope—a cord no thicker than that used on window shades—was lowered. I painfully made a bowline, and slipped the noose over my right foot. I called to those above to haul away. Soon I was swinging like a pendulum in free space.

I was swung around there in the crevasse until I had located my comrade in distress. I could not rescue him on account of a projection of ice that interfered, but I helped him into a position where he could receive a rope that was sent down to him. Then they hauled me up to the surface.

On the way up, suspended only by this cotton cord, three-eighths of an inch in diameter, I thought suddenly of a dangerous, concealed break I had noticed on that same line in the morning while lashing a sledge load. "Had they noticed that break before they lowered the cord?" That was a horrible question. I lost consciousness. When I came to, on top, I found that my rescuers had found the break and mended it. We measurde the cord and found that my companion (who was also rescued safely) and I had fallen seventy feet.

Restoring Gilt Frames.

To restore gilt frames take a soft brush and carefully free the frames of every particle of dust, then cover with the following mixture: The white of one egg and one-half ounce of chloride of potassa. Apply with a soft brush. Scientific American says if you desire to cleanse gilft frames without tarnishing them, wash them in beer.

Getting Into a "Scrape."

When a boy or young man gets into a "scrape" he is supposed to have gotten into some kind of deviltry, but the old meaning is somewhat different. A "scrape" is a hole which deer dig in the ground at certain seasons of the year, and the man who fell into one of these holes was usually lucky to get out with a broken bone.

BUY PURE-BRED SEED

The value of "pedigree" in live stock has been recognized for centuries. It is only within comparatively recent times however, that the value of "pedigree" in seed grain has come to be realized, and even now many farmers are not as careful as they should be in their choice of seeds.

A study of the reports of the Experimental Farms reveal the extend to which certain varities excel others in yield as well as in other respects. Thus it will be noted that some varieties stand up better than others on account of the inherited "strength of straw" which they possess, while other sorts ripen earlier than do some of their competitors. It is obvious, therefore, that for best returns "pure seed" of a variety which is well adapted to the district should be insisted on. If the variety grown on a given farm be mixed with other varieties which ripen at different dates, or if the mixtures be "low yielders" naturally it is clear that the returns will not be so satisfactory as though a high yielding variety consisting of but one strain were used.

All experimental work as well as general observation emphasizes the growing importance to the individual farmer of repeatedly testing a few of the most highly recommended varieties in order that he may not suffer unnecessary losses through the continued use of a variety which, in so far as his particular farm is concerned, should be "scrapped." Once the best variety is determined the propogation of pure seed of that variety may be accomplished quite easily by following some simple system such as that adopted and encouraged by the Canadian Seed Growers Association. All grain growers should be familiar with this system, details of which may be had by addressing a request for same to the Secretary of the Association at Ottawa.

Here and There

Claims staked in the Red Lake gold mining field are keeping the recorder's office busy. Prospectors are of the belief that the area from Red Lake to the Manitoba boundary is promising and already many square miles of territory west of Red Lake has been staked.

During the eleven months ending February 28, the ordinary revenue of the Dominion was $337,898,449 or an increase of twenty-nine millions over the sum of $308,994,207 for the corresponding period of the previous year. Ordinary expenditure is about the same as a year ago. On February 28 last it totalled $276,629,417.

Archie Gee, the good-natured chef on the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Asia, superintended the trans-Pacific voyage of 50,000 Canadian fish eggs from Vancouver to Kobe. The shipment necessitated extremely careful handling. The eggs were packed in ice and had to be kept at an even temperature during the entire voyage.

Lord Allenby, conqueror of Palestine, was greeted by huge crowds on his arrival in Montreal in March. The leaders of the local militia were on hand to do homage to the famous general who placed a wreath on the monument to Canada's fallen soldiers in the Windsor Station. Viscount Allenby also spoke at the St. Denis Theatre.

The Dominion Experimental Farms system announces the introduction of a new and valuable variety of field peas which may mean to the field peas what Marquis has meant to the growers of wheat in the west. The new variety is a selection from a cross made at Ottawa between Mummy and Black Eye Marrowfat varieties.

Gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway during 1925 amounted to $183,356,006, as compared with $182,502,156 in 1924, while working expenses last year totalled $143,201,230 as compared with $145,274,914 in 1924, leaving a balance, after deduction of fixed charges, of $25,216,259 for 1925, as compared with $22,656,955 in 1924.

In an interview in Montreal recently, E. W. Beatty, president and chairman of the Canadian Pacific Railway, said that the National Conference of Education, scheduled for April, would be of incalculable importance for the future of the Canadian people. Mr. Beatty is chairman of the Montreal Committee which undertook the organization and financing of the Conference.

Count Thun Hohnstein, one of the wealthiest men in Czecho-Slovakia, who arrived on the Canadian Pacific liner Montcalm recently, is to purchase a large tract of land around Calgary. Count Hohnstein, owner of large properties in Czecho-Slovakia, is well versed in scientific farming and came to Canada to verify reports concerning the great possibilities which await the right type of settler.

A party of twenty-five schoolboys arrived at Montreal in March, under an arrangement between the Macdonald Agricultural College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, and the Canadian Pacific Railway. At the college the boys receive a short training in the rudiments of Canadian farm methods and are placed in suitable positions on farms in the spring. An experienced supervisor devotes his entire energy to see that the boys are well taken care of.

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Velocity of Light.

The velocity of light was obtained by the Danish astronomer Roemer in 1676, by observing the eclipses of Jupiter's moons. When the earth was nearest to Jupiter, the eclipse appeared about eight and one-half minutes too soon for the calculations, and when the earth was most remote from Jupiter, they were about eight and one-half minutes too late. Roemer concluded the reason to be that it required 17 minutes for light from the planet to traverse the diameter of the earth's orbit, which measured the difference of the distances of the earth from Jupiter. This calculation has since been verified, and prover that light travels about 186,000 miles a second.

Canadian Money Orders.

Canadian money orders are issued on blanks of various denominations, each with the amount of money for which the order is issued printed on it. A lady living in Ontario, sending a bunch of 30-cent money orders to make up a remittance to a Boston firm, apologizes thus: "I apologize for all these post office orders. It seems that the local postmaster got in a stock six years ago, and the 30-cent orders were the slowest to sell. He has no others on hand now."

"The Psalm of Life."

Many years agd, when Professor Kneeland was leaving Iceland, the people said to him: "Tell Longfellow that we love him; tell him we read and rejoice in his poems; tell him that Iceland knows him by heart." And at about this same time, they were using in China a fan, which was most popular there, on account of the "Psalm of Life" being printed on it in Chinese.

Household Work Savers.

Use plenty of newspapers about the kitchen, spreading them on the floor when anything is likely to spatter. It is easier to gather them up than to clean up. If there is a kitchen range not in use in the summer time it is well to prevent dampness and rust. If the kitchen has but a gas range, then a good-sized waste basket should be kept and the papers disposed of in whatever way is best.

"Side Line" All Right.

Those women who can do something should not be ashamed to be up and doing it. There is a dignity attached to all honest labor, no matter how ordinary or commonplace it may be, and those of us who are qualified to help out at home will feel better and stronger—providing, of course, our family will in no way suffer as a result—to be up and at our honest little "side line."—New York Evening Telegram.

Seagulls Foretell Weather.

It is a widespread belief, both in Scotland and in Ulster, that "Seagull, seagull, sit on the sand. It's never good weather while you're on the land," alludes to the fact that when the birds fly out early and far to seaward, or remain on the sand, fair weather may be looked for; while if they take a contrary course storms most frequently follow.

Saw Her Limitations.

Edward's highest ambition was to some day be an engineer. He delighted in the workings of his electrical engines, and one day he undertook to explain the various parts to Janet. She listened indifferently and finally he became exasperated and said: "Oh, well, go on and play. I don't suppose you will ever be anything more than a mother, anyway."

Good Ends Require Good Means.

Let no man turn aside, ever so slightly, from the broad path of honor, on the plausible pretense that he is justified by the goodness of his end. All good ends can be worked out by good means. Those that cannot, are bad; and may be counted so at once, and left alone.—Charles Dickens in "Barnaby Rudge."

Mother's Poor "Rememberer."

Mother had been searching for her purse. Having found it she shortly afterwards mislaid her eyeglasses and asked Doris, who was playing nicely with kitty, to hunt for them. Doris poutingly obeyed, but said: "You is always losing somefing, muvver; I wish to doodness you had as good a rememberer as aunty has."

Good Speaking.

Discretion in speech is more than eloquence; and to speak agreeably to him with whom we deal is more than to speak in good words or in good order.—Bacon.

Putting an Egg in a Bottle.

An egg may be put into a bottle which has a mouth much smaller than the egg, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. First soak the egg in vinegar until the shell becomes soft and pliable. It will then be easy to force the egg into the bottle. Pour cold water into the bottle and allow it to remain until the shell becomes hard again. The bottle can then be shown to friends, who are certain to be greatly mystified by the sight of an egg in such a place.

Get the Daily Walk Habit.

"A daily walk is infinitely superior in its health-giving effects to the daily aperient and is also more beneficial than working for some time at high tension or than even taking a long rest. Working in spurts and playing or resting in spurts, as the American usually does, is not good practice. Business men and women should ration their outdoor exercise, and the exercise could take the form of walking."—Exchange.

Lies.

Many tell lies in order to deceive us, and many because they themselves are deceived. Some seek to win our favor by false accusations and invent wrongs in order that they may appear angry at our having suffered them. One man lies out of spite that he may set trusting friends at variance; some because they are suspicious and wish to see sport and watch from a safe distance those whom they have set by the ears.—Lucius Annaeus Seneca.

Happiness in Serenity.

The thing for us all to do is to be serene and happy, no matter whether we are four and twenty or three score and ten. To take disappointment philosophically, as something that can't be cured and therefore to be endured. To be kind and gentle and generous and forgiving—if we shall resolve upon all that, something better than youth will be ours.—Exchange.

Origin of the Jazz Band.

The jazz band idea, according to a French paper, originated in the time of the Directory. At the concerts of the Cat orchestra were twenty cats, heads in a row on the keyboard of a harpsichord. The performer by striking the keys pulled the cats' tails, causing a caterwauling which sounded like a jazz band.

Social Warm Turns.

An English paper inveighs against hosts and hostesses who look upon their guests as temporary chattels—creatures to be disposed of at will, amused, fed, exercised and finally herded to bed, entirely without reference to their own desires. Few of those victims have the courage of Lady Georgina Grey, who on being told by her host, as he bade her good-night: "We breakfast at nine," replied: "Oh, do you? I breakfast at eleven."—Boston Transcript.

Men of Esprit.

There are men of esprit who are excessively exhausting to some people. They are the talkers who have what may be called jerky minds. Their thoughts do not run in the natural order of sequence. They say bright things on all possible subjects, but their zigzags rack you to death. After a jolting half hour with one of these jerky companions, talking with a dull friend affords relief. It is like taking the cat in your lap after holding a squirrel.—O. W. Holmes.

Lignite in Syria.

Coal, in the ordinary sense of the word, does not exist in Syria, but there are beds of lignite containing traces of vegetable organisms. The principal beds are in the Mettu; that of Cornaell, which has been worked; and in the district of Jezzine, those of Niha and Haitour to the east of Sidon. This is very extensive but shallow and close to the surface. At Jezzine amber, yellow and black, is abundant.—Christian Science Monitor.

Modernized Grammar.

The teacher of a New Hampshire school was one day examining a few of her select pupils in grammar. "Stand up, Johnnie, and make me a sentence containing the word 'seldom,'" she said, pointing to a small boy. Johnnie paused as if in thought, then with a flush of triumph on his face, replied: "Last week father had five horses, but yesterday he seldom!"—Boston Post.

Magellan's Famous Voyage.

On the 27th of November, in 1520, Ferdinand Magellan, the Portuguese navigator, entered the Pacific ocean through the straits which bear his name. He navigated the ocean for three months and twenty days without finding a single island. During the voyage the weather was so fair continually that he gave the ocean the name of Pacific.

Made Early Use of Coal.

Though wood and turf formed the fuel of our early ancestors, investigations have proved that the Britons, even prior to the Roman occupation, made use of coal. But as it was possible to utilize only such coal as lay at or near the surface, [illegible] did not make headway for many centuries.

Probably of Some Age.

Clarence was always doing things that brought exclamations of surprise from his mother. This seemed to puzzle the little fellow. One day he asked: "How old will I have to be, mother, before I quit doing things that your are surprised at?"

Really "Quake Doctors."

A quack doctor is not a goose, but was originally a "quake doctor." The ague was called the quake and the uneducated persons who served as doctors in certain parts of England used to charm the ague away; hence arose the expression.

Oldtime Fire Alarms.

Fire alarms came into use in medieval times. It was the custom in many of the towns to have a watchman stationed on a high building whose duty it was to look for fires. As soon as he saw one he gave warning by blowing a horn, firing a gun or ringing a bell.

Initial Step to Victory.

There is a courage which is only another name for faith. Many a battle is lost before the soldier leaves his tent. The first step to victory is to believe that the battle need not be lost at all.—Rev. Hugh Black, M. A.

Advantage Found at Last.

The Columbus Citizen has made a real discovery. "A short man looking up," it remarks, "sees farther than a tall man looking down."—Boston Transcript.

Nothin's Never Perfect.

The one big shortcoming of having Willie wash the dishes is that it doesn't get his necken ears clean, too.

Daily Thought.

Religion has nothing more to fear than not being sufficiently understood.—Stanislaus King of Poland.

Western Samoa.

German Samoa or Western Samoa, as it is called since September, 1914, when British occupation took place, comprises the islands of Savaii and Opolu with the town of Apia as the head of the political and commercial life. The islands are the remains of a semisubmerged volcanic range, heavily clothed with tropical verdure which to a great extent prohibits agriculture or farming; hence the principal industries are the planting of coconuts, cacao and rubber.

Editor's Joke.

A budding author sent a humorous paragraph to the editor of a daily paper. Not finding it printed within a reasonable time or hearing from the editorial department, he wrote to inquire about it. "I sent you a joke about ten days ago. I have heard nothing respecting its safe receipt and should be glad to hear whether you have seen it." The editor's reply was as follows: "Your joke arrived safely, but up to the present we have not seen it."

Noted Colored Woman.

Sojourner Truth was a colored woman born in New York state, probably about the middle of the eighteenth century, as she was middle aged at the time of Washington's death, in 1799. That was not her real name, but she assumed it for reasons of her own. She was a slave all her life until set free by an act of the New York legislature in 1827, abolishing slavery in that state, July 4, 1827. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote a life of her.

Antiquity of Disease.

The antiquity of disease is shown by the recent discovery of Prof. Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington. He found fossilized toxic, or poisonous bacteria, at the base of and far below the Cambrian rocks. These rocks had originally lain 36 miles below the earth's surface, but had been upheaved by some tremendous convulsion. Theirs is an age of 30,000,000 years ago.

Napoleon Who Never Reigned.

Napoleon II never reigned. When Napoleon I abdicated he also renounced the right of succession for his son, known as the king of Rome. When Napoleon III created himself emperor of the French he took the style and title of Napoleon III, in order to establish the connection between himself and his uncle, the first Napoleon.

Match Scratcher.

Save the strip of sandpaper that comes on the match boxes and tack on jamb of door with tiny Swede tacks; or strips of sandpaper may be cut five inches long and three-eighths inch wide. Place a tack at each end and one in the middle. This will not interfere with opening and closing of door, and will save steps in running back to get another match.

The Sun and Flowers.

In flowers of the common nasturtium the low sun of the early morning developed yellow coloring matter, the middle sun brought out the reds and the midday sun stimulated the violets, blues and purples, according to observations by Col. R. E. Rawson, in a report to the Royal Microscopical society.

Novel Experiences.

Did you ever chance to see a sword fish, a bottle fly, a stone fence, a cat nip, a bed spring, a mill race, corn prick up its ears or a potato wipe its eyes? Or have you ever had the novel experience of hearing a birch bark, a pillow tick, or a tree top hum? asks Gas Logic.

Raining "Cats and Dogs."

In England the male blossoms of the willows are called "cats and dogs" and a rainstorm would shake them off and strew them on the ground. Hence arose the expression "raining cats and dogs."

Columbus Boasted.

"These latest passengers needn't be so stuck up," he cried. "I was the first man to cross the ocean in three ships."—New York Sun.

Bobby's Version.

Asked to define "lunch," Bobby replied: "Lunch is what you have for dinner when your father is away."

Newspapers Run by Women.

More than a score of daily newspapers in the United States are owned and actively managed by women.

Equally Hard.

In many cases it is as difficult to stay at the top of the ladder as it is to get there.

Shakespeare Stands Alone.

Admitting to the fullest that the present age cannot forestall the judgment of posterity, it seems unlikely that a copy of the work of any contemporary dramatist will ever sell for $28,000. Such a thing happened recently in the case of four Shakespeare folios; but Shakespeare was Shakespeare, even when his contemporaries took him as a matter of course, and since then the judgment of time has made him a standard by which the enduring genius of later playwrights can be reasonably estimated.

The London Times.

The London Times was founded on January 1, 1788, by John Walter, who started a small newspaper, originally called The Daily Universal Register, the first number of which was issued on January 1, 1785. This was really, though not in name, the first number of The Times. The 940th number, which appeared on January 1, 1788, was for the first time entitled The Times, or Daily Universal Register, but the second title was dropped on March 15 of that year, since which the paper has been known as The Times.

Danger Everywhere.

Little Millie's father and grandfather were Republicans, and, as election drew near, they spoke of their opponents with ever-increasing warmth, never heeding Millie's attentive ears. One night as the little maid was preparing for bed she cast a fearful glance across the room and whispered in a frightened little voice: "Oh, mamma, I'm afraid to go to bed. I'm afraid there's a Democrat in the closet."—Organizer.

To Restore Faded Ink.

When the ink of old documents has faded and it is desired to restore it, this can be done by washing with any of the substances that blacken on mixing with iron—infusion of nut-galls, sodium-sulphate or acetic ferro-cyanide of potassium, for instance.

Clean-Up Sale.

Here is a humorous definition that is rather timely: "Indian summer is merely an arrangement between the weather man and the ice man to enable the latter to get rid of his remnants."—Boston Transcript.

Ancient Football.

China played football long before Japan, so long ago that the football was stuffed with hair until the fifth century, when the ingenious Chinese thought of inflating it.

Of What Use Is It?

After growing for ten years, the Japanese cypress, one of the smallest specimens of the horticultural world, reaches the size of a golf ball.

Dearly Bought.

A friend you have to buy will not be worth what you pay for him.—George D. Prentice.

Good Company.

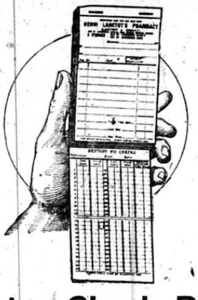
One good talker and one good listener make the most satisfactory chat.—Buffalo Enquirer.

How About Other Skates?

The first roller skate was patented in 1823.

Dominion Tires and Tubes
Williard Battery Service
Auto Accessories, Gas and Gargoyle Oil
Genuine Ford Parts
Ford Quick Change Transmission Bands Installed—Can be relined in half an hour.
Rubber Tires for Buggies — Hard and Cushion.

Graham's Garage
'Phone 218. DUNDAS ST., EAST P. O. Box 567.



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from the smallest to the largest, are successfully and expeditiously handled in our plant, which is equipped with all the necessary machinery and equipment to render prompt and satisfactory service to our customers.

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Bring your Coupon and save 10c. per package

Webster's Grocery
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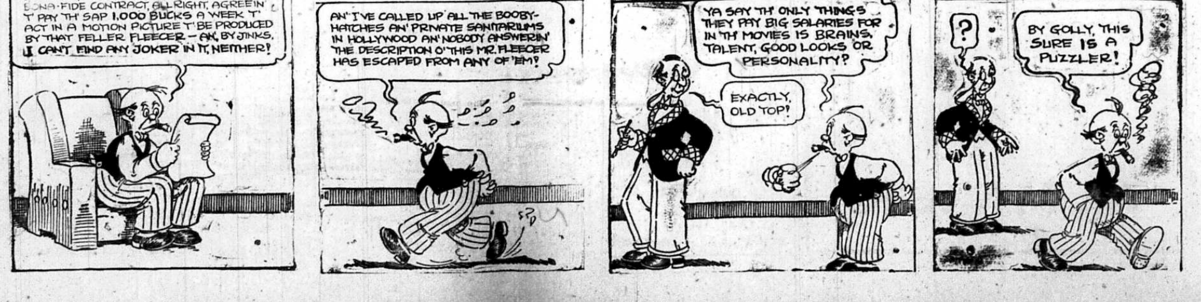
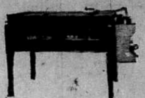

BY GOLLY, I CAN'T MAKE IT OUT! THIS IS A BONA-FIDE CONTRACT, ALL RIGHT, AGREEIN' T' PAY TH' SAP 1,000 BUCKS A WEEK T' ACT IN A MOTION PICTURE T' BE PRODUCED BY THAT FELLER FLEECER — AN', BY JINKS, I CAN'T FIND ANY JOKER IN IT, NEITHER!
S SON -IN -LAW
AN' I'VE CALLED UP ALL THE BOOBY-HATCHES AN' PRIVATE SANITARIUMS IN HOLLYWOOD AN' NOBODY ANSWERIN' THE DESCRIPTION O' THIS MR. FLEECER HAS ESCAPED FROM ANY OF 'EM!
PA IS PUZZLED
YA SAY TH' ONLY THINGS THEY PAY BIG SALARIES FOR IN TH' MOVIES IS BRAINS, TALENT, GOOD LOOKS OR PERSONALITY?
EXACTLY, OLD TOP!
BY WELLINGTON
?
BY GOLLY, THIS SURE IS A PUZZLER!

WILSON'S - HARDWARE



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Designed and built by practical Poultrymen. Guaranteed to meet every hatching requirement.

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Coal burning Colony Brooders, automatic heat control.

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The best investment I ever made

That's what everyone says who uses a Buckeye Incubator. The big hatches, the fine husky, wonderful chicks, the absolute certainty of always getting a good hatch, make it a *real investment*, safe and profitable—instead of a gamble.

Buy a Buckeye—the incubator that is fully guaranteed by the world's largest manufacturer and used by more than 700,000 prosperous poultry raisers. Come in and see these wonderful machines — 65 to 600-egg capacity.

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NAPANEE, - ONT.

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WE DELIVER DESPITE SNOW OR ICE OUR LOAD OF STORED UP SUNSHINE

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NAPANEE, ONT.

Leaving Napanee

On May 1st

SPECIAL BARGAIN SALE UNTIL WE CLOSE

Commencing

March 13th

MEN'S WEAR

25 Men's Suits, reg. from $12 to $30	Sale Price $8 to $20
Men's Mackinaws	Reg. $10 for $5 ; Reg. $6 for $3
Men's Overalls and Smocks	From 95c. up
Men's Working Pants and Dress Pants	From $1.00 up
Men's Caps	From 35c. up
Men's Sweaters	From 75c. up
Men's Sweater Coats	$1.15 up
Men's Wool Combination	Reg. $3 for $1.75 ; $2.50 for $1.45
Men's Fleece Lined Combinations	Reg. $2.00 for $1.25
Men's Fleece Lined single Underwear	Reg. $1.00 for 65c.
Wool single	Reg. $1.50 for $1.15 ; $1.25 for 85c.
Men's Combination Overall, heavy weight	Reg. $4 for $2.69;
	Reg. $2.50 for $1.59
Men's Wool Socks	5 pr. for 95c.
Men's Fine Shirts	From 75c. up
Men's Neckties	From 15c. up
Men's Scarfs, silk and wool	Half Price
Men's Linen Collars	5 for 25c.
Men's Rubber Collars	2 for 25c.

Hair Nets, Princess Pats	4 for 25c.
Hair Nets	4 for 5c.
Scotch Fingering Yarn	Reg. $1.50 lb. for $1.15 lb.

LADIES' WEAR

Ladies' Skirts, Reg. $3.00 to $6.00	Sale Price from $1 up
Ladies' White Top Skirts	Reg. $2.00 for 59c. up.
Ladies' silk and wool Vests and Bloomers	Reg. $1 for 59c.
Ladies' Union Vests and Drawers	Reg. 65c. for 45c.
Ladies' Black Drawers	Reg. 50c. for 25c. each
Ladies' Sweaters	Reg. $2.00 for 75c.
Ladies' Sweater Coats, Reg. $2.00 up	Sale Price $1.00 up
Ladies' Wool Gloves	From 10c. up

BIG SPECIAL

Ladies' Silk Waists	From 50c. up
Ladies' Middy, Reg. $1.00 up	Sale Price 50c. up
Ladies' House Dresses	From 75c. up
Ladies' Allover Aprons	65c.
Children's Dresses	From 25c. up
Ladies' White Waists (old style)	25c. each

ONE BIG SPECIAL

Large Size Blanket, 12 x 4	$2.20 pr.
Table Linen, 56 in. wide	55c. yd.
Children's Toque and Scarf	From 5c. up
Agate Pot with lid	25c. each

Many other special prices too numerous to mention.

This will be my last sale. Leaving Napanee the last day of April

House furnishings also to be sold.

A practically new baby carriage to go at a very low price.

All outstanding accounts must be paid at once or we will have to place same with our Solicitors for collection.

M. MAKER

NAPANEE

GRACE UNITED CHURCH

A. J. TERRILL, B.A., B.D., Pastor.

Public Worship at 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., will be conducted by the Pastor.

9.30—Class meeting

11.45 — Sunday School and Bible Classes.

Monday 7.30 p.m.—Young People's League.

Wednesday, 7.30 p. m.—Midweek Prayer and Praise service and S. S. Lesson.

To-night (Tuesday) at 8 p.m., hear Kanamori of Japan.

Poultry Foods ! !

Beefscrap, oyster shell, grit, Royal Purple and Pratt's Poultry Regulators, Thermos drinking fountains.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Pedlar Roofing.

If you are thinking of roofing, use our council Standard Corrugated Iron, Oshawa or George shingle. They give good results. For free estimate 'phone 115 r-2.

ROSS L. CARD,
14-h-p R. R. No. 3, Napanee.

Auto Smashed by Train.

On Monday afternoon Mr. Jos. Hawley, Camden East, while driving his coupe on the Selby road had the misfortune to be struck by a train. Mr. Hawley waited alongside the tracks for a freight train to pass and then drove across the tracks immediately in front of a train going in the opposite direction. The coupe was smashed to pieces, but Mr. Hawley was lucky to escape with a few cuts on his head and some bruises.

In the Forefront.

Although business was relatively quiet in the early months of 1925, as the annual report of the Bell Telephone Company points out, the number of telephones gained during the year was 52,473. The total Bell telephones in service in Ontario and Quebec on December 31st last was 589,321. Add to this total, the 129,221 telephones operated by independent companies and connecting with Bell exchanges and you have a development which places the two provinces in the forefront as regards this important service.

Presentation and Address.

A number of members of the Helping Hand Bible Class, of Grace Church, gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wellington Sills, Adelphi street, on Friday evening to bid farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Card before their departure for California. An address was read by Mr. A. S. Hamilton and Mr. and Mrs. Card were presented with a silver cheese and biscuit server. Mr. Card thanked the class on behalf of himself and wife in a few well chosen words. It was a very enjoyable evening and all joined in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Card God speed.

Dates of Examinations Announced.

The time table for the annual departmental examinations has been issued by the Ontario Department of Education and will run from Monday, June 21st, to Tuesday, July 1, inclusive. High School Entrance examinations will be held on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 28, 29 and 30. Lower School examinations will be from Friday, June 25, to Wednesday, June 30, inclusive. Middle School papers will be on all dates from June 21 to July 6, with the exception of June 29 and 30 and July 1, on which no examinations of any form will be written, and Upper School examinations will be from June 21 to July 1, inclusive.

Easter Cantata.

"The Resurrection Story," one of the many beautiful Easter Cantatas, was presented in Grace Church Sunday night, before an unusually large and appreciative congregation. This cantata, which was composed by Carrie B. Adams, was given last Easter, and at the special request of many people was repeated again Sunday night. The cantata is quite a lengthy one, consisting of choruses, hymns, male and mixed quartettes, solos, etc. The choruses by the choir were particularly effective. The local soloists were Mrs. F. B. Elliott, Mrs. B. Seymour and Messrs. Gerald Smith, B. Seymour and F. W. Barrett. The assisting artists were Miss Olive Derry, soprano soloist of Kingston, whose well-trained voice added greatly to the success of the cantata, and Mr. Reg. Wiseman, of Syracuse University, whose delightful baritone voice has been heard with pleasure on many previous occasions in Grace Church. As an added number Miss Derry sang with splendid effect, "O Divine Redeemer." The choir, which numbers in all about 30, is to be complimented on the very fine rendition of the Easter cantata as are also the leader, Mrs. B. Seymour, and organist, Mrs. B. M. Black.

Start your chicks with Full O Pep Chick Starter. Baby chick feed and full line Pratt's Chick Foods.

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IT'S A QUESTION OF LIFE OR DEATH

Blatchford's Chick Mash

2¼ lbs. at 8 weeks Trade Mark

will carry your chicks safely through the first three months after hatching without the usual loss or setbacks.

Let your grain feed be BLACHFORD'S "BAR-NUN" CHICK SCRATCH

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M. B. MILLS, - NAPANEE

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER

(Presbyterian)

DESERONTO, ONT.

Minister :

Rev. H. G. Richardson, B.A.

Hours of Sunday services—11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Seats free.

All are cordially invited.

BAY CIRCUIT

Rev. R. J. Merriam, Pastor

Anderson Church — Sunday School 10 a.m., Public Worship, 11 a.m.

Sand Hill Church : Public worship 2.30 p.m.

Gretna Church : Public worship 7.30 p.m.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church :

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

8.00—Holy Communion.
10.30—Morning Prayer.
12.00—Sunday School.
Presentation of Mission Boxes.
7.00—Evening prayer.

Notice of Meeting.

A public meeting of the Napanee Red Cross Society will be held in the Board Room of the Public Library, on Thursday evening, April 8th, at 7 p.m. All are invited.

Secretary.

Bath Man Was Bitten by Horse.

Shortly after noon Friday, Ray Bone, of Bath, was seized by the forearm by a vicious horse he was tying to a post, lifted from the ground and thrown some distance, suffering a bad laceration and some shock. Bystanders who saw the happening rendered first aid to the young man and later Dr. Northmore attended to the injury. The young man was able to return to his home, a short distance from the village, and is nursing a very sore arm, which will prevent him from working for some time. No one can account for the act of the horse attacking its driver, as it had not previously shown any bad traits.

Early Morning Blaze.

About five o'clock Tuesday morning the firemen received a call to the dwelling and shop of Mr. E. Todd, near the Post Office, where a fire had started in the rear of the building. The firemen arrived promptly and soon had the fire under control. The main building is of stone, with a frame addition in the rear, and the firemen did not have much difficulty in confining the fire to the frame part of the building where it started. We understand the damage is fully covered by insurance. The firemen have received four calls since Saturday afternoon, three of them being stove pipe or chimney fires. It pays to keep your pipes and chimney [illegible]an. Fire is a hard task-maste[illegible] often results not only in the loss of property, but the loss of lives.

MARCH REPORT.

S. S. No. 19, North Fredericksburgh.

Names in order of merit.

IV.—Edna Funnell, Hazel Sherman, Addie Clancy, Gladys Sherman, Henrietta Leslie, Mervin Sherman, Kenneth Griffiths, Orval Fitchett, George Sherman, Aubrey Moore.

SR. III. — Harold Barnhardt, *Leta Fitchett.

JR. III.—Berle Leslie, Nina Sherman, Carl Sherman, Beatrice Moore, Claude Sherman, *Bessie Fitchett.

II.—Marion Fitchett, *Marguerite Matthews.

I.—Madeline Sherman.

Those marked with a * were absent for one or more examinations.

VERA BALLANCE.

WHEN NOSES WERE TAXED.

Irish Had Noses Slit If They Did Not Pay the Tax.

Pitt, in 1785, made employers of women servants pay a tax of 10s. a year on each, and despite protests he kept the tax going for six years. Then the Government was forced to drop it.

Lord Randolph Churchill, when Chancellor, was anxious to put a tax on racehorses and another on sporting cartridges. The latter were to bear a penny stamp, but although the estimated revenue ran into millions, the proposal was withdrawn—killed by the revolt of farmers, who threatened to use no cartridges and thus let the country be overrun with rabbits!

Another tax actually imposed was that on hair powder. Its intention was to raise revenue to meet the cost of the Napoleonic wars, but it came to nothing. Rather than pay the tax, people ceased to wear wigs or powder their hair. An instance of a tax changing a national custom.

It was Chancellor Lowe who proposed to tax matches—at the rate of a halfpenny per 100. Each box was to bear a revenue stamp, and for the latter he had even worked out an appropriate motto, "Ex luce lucellum"—lucre from lucifers! It was left to Mr. McKenna to impose the present match tax.

A tax that will not be re-imposed is the old "nose tax" levied on the Irish. It got its name because all noses had to pay, and the penalty for non-payment was that the nose was slit. It lasted for thirteen years.

Backward.

"Give me a kiss," he pleaded.

She made no reply.

"Won't you please give me a kiss?" he asked again.

Still no answer.

"Please, please kiss me!" he begged.

And still no reply.

"I say, are you deaf?" he roared.

"No," she snapped. "Are you paralyzed?"

Supplies Hot Drinks.

When the London, England, Fire Brigade goes out on a long job it is accompanied by its own travelling canteen. This is a smart, motor-driven vehicle, which supplies hot drinks to the firemen.

TRINITY UNITED CHURCH

Rev. W. R. Tanton, Pastor.

10.00 a.m.—Class meeting.
10.30—Morning worship.
11.45 Church School and Bible Classes.
6.30 p.m.—Organ recital.
7.00—Evening worship.

Rev. A. E. Thornley will preach at both services.

Thursday, April 8th—Ready Helpers. Musical program and afternoon tea from 3 to .

To-night, Tuesday, 8 p.m., hear Kanamori, of Japan.

Electric Washing Machine at a bargain. Nearly new, had good care. At BOYLE & SON.

The new Grand Cafe on the south side of Dundas street will open for business on Wednesday morning.

The regular monthly meeting of the Eastern Branch of the Bay Auxiliary will be held at Anderson church, on Thursday, April 8th, at 2.30 o'clock.

The regular meeting of the Adolphustown Women's Institute will be held at the home of Mrs. J. S. Johnson on Wednesday, Apr. 14th, at 2.30 p.m. Interesting papers will be given on "Domestic Foods and Their Origin." Roll Call. Care of Young Poultry.

M. G. Roblin, Sec'y.

St. Mary Magdalene Church was filled to the doors on Good Friday evening, when Stainer's beautiful and devotional work, "The Crucifixion," was sung, members of other choirs kindly assisting in its presentation. The music, which was of a high order, was very effectively rendered, under the direction of Prof. W. T. Baird, the solo parts being taken by Mr. J. Caldwell and Mr. C. Waite. The services on Easter Day were bright and well attended, and the day's observance was marked by special music, flowers, etc. The number of Communicants was large.

QUAINT OLD SAN SEBASTIAN.

Spanish Royal Family Spend Summer Months There.

San Sebastian, where the Spanish royal family spend the summer months every year, is one of the quaintest old towns of Europe.

There people are still picturesque. Middle-class women go shopping with black mantillas over their hair. Men wear sombreros and sashes. Market girls are not afraid of a splash of color, and their clothes have not all come from a modern Robot factory. You will meet donkeys with paniers climbing the steep dirt roads at the back of the town. Oxen, harnessed not by a neckyoke but by their horns, as is customary in the south of France, jingle bells as they plod with patient weariness.

There are horses, too — thin, wretched-looking horses, with the bull-ring inevitably ahead of them. They have in their eyes that haunted look of the broken-down and doomed nag. The Spanish are not kind to horses.

All the life and dirt and noise of an old Spanish town appear in San Sebastian, and high-powered motor cars, wealth and traces of the "international type." This spot, so far as nature is responsible, is one of the prettiest places on the Spanish peninsula.

Architecturally the town is no uglier than any other seaside town in Europe. The harbor is a natural basin, bounded on the south by two towering rocks that frown at each other across a tiny island; on the north by a stormy beach and a much-bridged river.

One can drive all along the town on the seawall, enjoying a series of lovely vistas; purple mountains against a colorful sky; a green luxuriant vegetation that makes the Riviera pale and parched by contrast; beautiful white yachts—one of them flying the royal standard—and beflagged warships riding at anchor in the quiet bay while the wind lashes the rocks outside.

Monte Igueldo dominates one arm of the harbor. From this point may be had a view of the coast to the north and to the south; an inland vista over the Pyrenees.

The visitor may also drive up steep hills back of the town by a variety of well-worn mule tracks that lead to beautiful and wealthy villas belonging to the elite. Spanish society has been called the most "exclusive" in the world.

The Royal Palace is a fantastic dark red building, a cross between a large doll's house and the Trocadero, sprawling in the midst of extensive grounds, almost on the shore. It gives "cachet" to the harbor section.

Nowhere else in the world do royalty and society with the big S mean so much as they do in Spain. That land still clings to her hidalgo class. There is no half-way house in the Spanish social round. Either you are in or you are not. Even the servants are in or not. An aristocrat of the servant's hall in Spain would starve with the household of some impecunious grandee, literally starve, rather than take service with a rich merchant who was "outside."

And yet within the set, which includes the royal family, are to be found people who are simple, unaffected, altogether charming.

Something Fresh In Fruit.

A delicious fruit, hitherto unknown to the civilized world, has been discovered in the Tres Marias Islands, off the west coast of Mexico. The fruit somewhat resembles the ordinary olive in size and color.

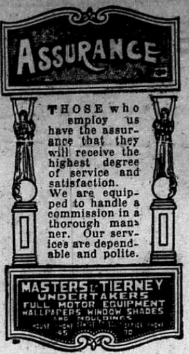
Dwarfs in History.

Dwarfs, until very recent days, have been highly regarded and much sought after. In far-away days kings have fought over dwarfs, and a court that possessed one was considered very fortunate and altogether stylish. Wealthy folk, even, competed with monarchs in the purchase of dwarfs as a sort of hall-mark of aristocracy. A race of tiny people in Equatorial Africa, the Akkas, were much prized by the early Pharaohs. The Romans tried to supply the demand by artificial dwarfing, and had separate words to distinguish the natural from the unnatural dwarf.

Sugar Making Supplies !

Sap buckets, spoils, tapping bits, syrup cans.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.



THOSE who employ us have the assurance that they will receive the highest degree of service and satisfaction. We are equipped to handle a commission in a thorough manner. Our services are dependable and polite.

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UNDERTAKERS
FULL MOTOR EQUIPMENT
WALLPAPERS WINDOW SHADES AND MOULDINGS
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WONDERLAND

WEDNESDAY.

Your last chance to see Charlie Chaplin in "THE GOLD RUSH."

THURSDAY ONLY

The most sensational sea storm ever seen in a moving picture. House Peters in "HEAD WINDS."

Also a two-reel comedy with Harry Landon.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Tom Mix in his latest picture, "THE LUCKY HORSESHOE."

Also a two reel comedy.

And other reels.

MONDAY and TUESDAY

The special you have been waiting for, "THE LOST WORLD," in 10 reels.

Also a funny two reel comedy.

One show only at 8 o'clock.

Children, 25c. ; Adults, 40c.

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.

Napanee's Leading Theatre

The Home of Good Photo Plays.

The Executor of John Fennell, the elder, deceased, offers for sale the Homestead property, being part of Park Lots 1 and 20, east of the Newburgh Road, Naoanee, Ont., 7 acres. A good garden spot, with comfortable dwelling. For terms and conditions apply to U. M. Wilson, Solicitor, Napanee, Ontario. 18-tf

Laundryette !

The popular Electric Washing Machine, washes and drys without wringing. The housewives helpmate. See it at

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Begonia Bulbs.

Plant your Tuberous Begonias now and have them started for spring planting. All colors, single or double. 3 for 25c.

G. E. WINTER.

Spring Painting !

Martin Senour 100% pure paints. A full line always in stock. Hundreds of satisfied customers are the best testimony of its quality.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Create an Account With Your Victory Loan Coupons

BANKING FIFTY YEARS

VICTORY Loan Coupons will mature on the first day of next month. Clip your coupons and use them to open a Savings Account with us. Then the money your Bonds earned will in turn be earning.

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Our Spring Millinery is exclusive, and we are showing the season's most chic and up-to-date models in

Silks, Straws, and Grosgrain Ribbon and Straw Combinations

in Misses', Matron's and Children's Hats.

We invite you to call on us.

LILLE'S GREY SHOPPE

West of Campbell House

An Invitation

to the people of Napanee and vicinity to become permanent Patrons of the

Grand Cafe

which will be open for business on Dundas Street

Wednesday, April 7th

Service Courteous
Cuisine De Luxe

Full Course Meal, -	50c.
Sunday Special Meal -	75c.

LING LEE,
Manager

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Neuralgia Pain Toothache Rheumatism

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Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid (Acetyl Salicylic Acid, "A. S. A."). While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

VIOLET VARIETIES.

Three Strains of Violas Clamoring for Popular Favor.

The violet family is undergoing rapid development into a garden plant in addition to the familiar and favorite pansy. We now have three strains of violas in addition to the pansy clamoring for popular favor, and all beautiful plants, the tufted or Scotch pansies, the horned pansie or viola cornuta hybrids and the smaller tufted gracilis violas which are just being offered by seedsmen. The last named are favorites for rock gardens, while the two preceding are fine for flower beds and edgings.

The tufted pansies differ from the standard pansy chiefly in the habit of growth. The flowers now are nearly as large and come in much the same range of colors. They have longer stems and are better for cutting, stand hot weather better and are more truly perennial. The pansy at best is not good for much more than two years.

After its first burst of bloom grown as an annual in the same manner as a pansy the violas or Scotch pansies send up new tufts of stems from the roots. The old blooming stems which have sprangled out should be trimmed off and the new growth gives a new burst of bloom in the cool months of Fall. When the new growth has been well started, sprinkling a handful of fine soil over the centre of the plant causes new roots to grow and the individual plant will in the course of two seasons make a solid mat almost a foot across, studded with scores of bloom. It can then be divided into a number of new plants.

As these tufted pansies do not come true from seed, this is the only means by which a stock of any favorite color can be secured easily to make edgings or solid patches of color for early Summer and the cool days of Fall.

The viola cornuta type of pansies does not have as large flowers as the tufted pansies, and the color range is smaller. The viola gracilis hybrids are more nearly of the violet type, smaller flowered and smaller in growth. All are worth a place in the garden.

Misunderstood.

A friendly member of Parliament told me a good Locarno story related to a recent gathering by Sir Austen Chamberlain.

M. Briand arranged a secret meeting at a quiet country inn with the German Minister, Herr Stresemann. Arriving first, the Frenchman engaged a private room and ordered fruit and wine. He told the manageress of the inn that he expected a friend, and that on no account were they to be disturbed. His hostess looked puzzled for a moment.

Then she had a brain-wave. "Ah, I see," she whispered to M. Briand, "the lady is arriving later?"

Brick

Special Prices to clear out the yard.

W. H. J. HAINES
TAMWORTH, - ONTARIO
24-tf

OUR TRADE WITH PERU.

May Eventually Become One of Canada's Best Customers.

Possibilities of trade with Peru are being pointed out to Canadians by banking publications and Government commercial intelligence. Peru is a maritime republic on the Pacific Ocean side of South America, the "Land of the Incas" from which in olden times Spain carried away many a shipload of silver. It has an area of about 530,000 square miles. It is, therefore, somewhat larger than the combined areas of Alberta and Saskatchewan, with a population of five and a half millions, which is about equal to the population of Quebec and Ontario.

Among the facts that point to the possibilities of profitable trade with Peru are these: In 1924 Peru produced 300,000 tons of sugar, having a value of $29,000,000, and cotton to the value of $24,000,000. Copper, gold and petroleum are being exported in very considerable quantities. Railway construction is going on as well as permanent street paving in several cities. The principal imports are coal, cotton, woollen, linen and silk goods, machinery, explosives for mining, metals and manufactures thereof, timber and wheat.

An official Canadian publication states that "In 1923, when 20,000 tons of Canadian wheat were imported into Peru, it was bought in the United States. Only a small proportion of the materials, including ties for the new Peruvian railroads, has come from Canada. Peru furnishes a good market for fibre and textile products, particularly silk. A Belgian concern recently secured a single order for 50,000 barrels of cement. Dried codfish and hake are consumed in practically every household, so that it should not be difficult to gain a market for Canadian fish, while the market for cheese, butter, condensed milk, canned fruits and vegetables is at present largely controlled by the United States.

"If consistent efforts are made to develop the relationship, Peru may eventually become one of Canada's best South American customers."

The Prince's Footprint.

A recent visitor to Abergeldie Castle, near Balmoral, in Scotland, tells the story that while there he was shown a footprint made by the Prince of Wales when he was a child.

This footprint is to be seen on a concrete pavement running along one side of the castle. One morning when the prince was out playing he noticed that a barrier had been erected round part of the pavement, the surface of which was drying. Childlike, he decided to test the nature of the surface for himself, and in doing so left an imprint that has remained visible ever since.

Would Floor the President.

A good story is told of an American negro looked at the band and read the name printed upon it: "Flor de President."

"Flor de President," he echoed. "That ceegar don't brag none. Dis one would floor de President and de whole Congress as well."

Wanted No Argument.

"What's the shape of the earth?" asked the teacher of Johnny.

Johnny said it was round.

"How do you know it is round, Johnny?"

Then Johnny replied: "All right, it's square, then. I don't want to start an argument about it."

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Write for free illustrated catalogue.
I. L. MOORE, Principal.
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Feed Grinding
On Saturday, Oct. 11th
we opened the well-known
WATER POWER MILLS AT MILLHAVEN
for Custom Grinding.
M. R. MIDMER.

MANY SOILS NEED LIME

CHEMISTRY DEPT. AT O. A. C. HAS MADE SPECIAL STUDY.

Is Your Soil Acid or Sour? If So Lime Will Help—Anyway the Subject Is Worth Your Study.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

What is soil acidity?

When we speak of a substance being acid we think of it having a sour taste, something that will put our teeth on edge, like lemon juice, or vinegar. This is acidity. Chemists go much further and draw much finer distinctions, one of which is the effect on certain substances that we term indicators. A common one is blue litmus paper. This paper changes color from blue to red when it comes in contact with an acid. Many substances when dissolved in water have an acid reaction. One of these is copper sulphate or bluestone. We know that if we dissolve it in a tin or iron pail it will "eat it." This is due to acid formed on dissolving. There are many compounds in a soil which have the same property—not copper compounds but compounds of silica, aluminium and iron. For example if we heat ordinary sand in steam under pressure it becomes an acid, silicic acid, which has properties common to all acids.

Sour Soil.

So often we hear the expression "sour" in speaking of soils. It is generally used to describe a soil which is poorly drained, more or less waterlogged and in poor physical condition. It may be acid or it may not, and therefore the term is misleading. There is only one term we can correctly use and that is "acid." If a soil behaves under chemical investigation in a certain way it is acid. So we will drop the term "sour" when speaking of soils.

How Soils Become Acid.

The acidity of soils is, therefore, due to acid salts, those that have an acid action when in solution, or to free acids. These acids and acid salts may result from decomposition or organic matter or from changes which occur gradually, due to leaching or washing away of bases from the soil. Thus we have two types of acidity which may occur singly—and they generally do—or may occur together.

Decaying Organic Matter.

Acidity due to decaying organic matter is largely found in peaty soils which are not affected by washings from surrounding high land. We find this condition of affairs in Northern Ontario muskegs, where the sub-soils which normally might contain lime are buried deeply under a soil composed entirely of decayed plant matter.

High Lands and Acidity.

High lands tend to become acid first. This idea is new or comparatively so and contrary to the belief of many. It has been generally understood that low lying land is generally acid but now the opposite has been proven. Let us see how this is. In a climate like ours we get about 30 inches of rainfall in a year. As this rain falls on the soil it soaks in. In passing through the air it dissolves carbon dioxide which is always present and forms a very weak acid. So weak is this acid that we cannot detect it except by very delicate tests. This acid dissolves the lime out of the soil, and though it is very slow in action, within a hundred years it dissolves out a great deal. "Many strokes will fell great oaks," and though the solution of lime is very slow we can readily understand how after a hundred years a great deal of lime will be removed. How do we know lime is dissolved? Look at the inside of a tea kettle and ask yourself how this lime got there. Plainly from the water. The water comes from the well or spring so that the rain water must have dissolved the lime in passing through the soil. We can readily understand how higher areas are more subjected to washing and leaching than more level lands. Don't forget this—all lands will become acid in time and it is only a question of time; but the higher portions will be affected first because the lime removed from them will largely be carried to the lower levels.

Lime Concentrates In Lower Levels.

Let us now look at the case of a more or less level field. The same dissolving action takes place in the soil, and the water percolates downward carrying lime with it. It then passes out of the soil by the drain tile or natural channels or remains in the soil, gradually being removed by evaporation. The fact has been established, however, that the capillary water rising to the surface to replace that lost by evaporation does not restore the lime removed on its downward movement. So we see that there is a tendency to concentrate the lime in the lower layers of the soil, while the soil at the surface may become distinctly acid.

Another fact bearing on this particular phase is that the water by the time it reaches the sub-soil is satisfied with respect to its solvent power and has no further effect. Therefore, the lime in the lower layers of a soil is little affected and remains unchanged for perhaps centuries. At the same time the acid layer is deepening and we must, therefore, supply the lime deficiency before it becomes serious.

Ask for Bulletin 313, and get the rest of the story.—Dept. of Chemistry, O. A. College.

Don't Plant Diseased Potatoes.

It would seem wise on the part of everyone who plants potatoes to make a thorough examination of the stock before planting. If people plant diseased potatoes they are committing a crime, because they are propagating a disease in the district which may spread and do much damage to another grower's crop. With diseased seed potatoes being offered in many markets and by many who sell direct from the farm, it will pay the grower to put on his specs and carefully look over the offering before ordering shipment.—L. Stevenson, Director of Extension, O. A. College.

The Chilean Navy.

The Chilean navy is already the most powerful in South America, save that of Argentina. Her biggest warship, the Almirante Latorre, of 28,000 tons, was formerly a dreadnought of the British navy; her air force was formed seven years ago under British tutelage, and the fourteen seaplanes and eighty airplanes are of British manufacture. Now they think the men of their fleet should be brought up-to-date in their knowledge of squadron manoeuvres and in gunnery practice, and they are asking Britain to send them well-informed coaches.

Hotel for Crusoe's Island

Crusoe's Island, or to give it its proper name, the Island of Juan Fernandez, is about to be the site of a handsome hotel built by the Chilian Government and operated for the tourist traffic. The climate of the island is mild, and visitors are expected at all times of the year. The last time the island got into the public prints will be remembered as one of the black days of the war, one of the worst days the British navy has had in centuries. For it was at this island and its smaller neighbor, Mas Afuera, that the German fleet, driven from Chinese waters to escape the Japanese navy, found a base. Nearby, on Nov. 1, 1914, it came across Admiral Craddock and attacked and sank the Good Hope and the Monmouth, while the cruiser Glasgow and the transport Otranto escaped. Later in the same month Admiral Graf von Spee abandoned the neighborhood and made for the Falkland Islands, but Admiral Sturdee had arrived before him and he suddenly emerged to avenge Craddock by sinking the Scharnhorst, the Gneisenau, the Leipsig and the Nurnberg. This ended the operations of the German navy in distant waters, leaving only the Dresden to rove until the Glasgow and the Kent found and sank her.

But it is not the naval disaster at Juan Fernandez that will give the island enduring fame. Nor is it really the visit of Alexander Selkirk. It is Daniel Defoe's masterpiece, "Robinson Crusoe," one of the few books ever written for which one may confidently predict immortality. Selkirk's sufferings were real. The sufferings of Robinson Crusoe were imaginary, but they will endure for all time, and it is Selkirk rather than Crusoe who appears the shadowy figure. After his return from the island, Selkirk, an eccentric character, garbed in goatskins, used to frequent the Red Lion Inn at Bristol, and here Defoe listened to him telling of his adventures. "And," to quote Kipling, "what he thought he might require he went and took." Selkirk had no man Friday, nor did he do most of the things attributed to Robinson Crusoe, but there was another native, Poor Will, a Moquito Indian, who spent some solitary years on the island before the landing of Selkirk.

Robinson Crusoe, therefore, we may regard as a composite photograph of Selkirk and Poor Will. Defoe also located his story on an island off the River Orinoco, but there never was any secret of the fact that he based his story on the sufferings of Selkirk. The latter, in the course of the centuries, has taken on a dignity which he may hardly have deserved. He was the sailing master of the vessel Cinque Ports, and we suspect something of a sea-lawyer. He objected strongly to the food served on board and he could not get on with the commander, Captain Stradling. So he was voluntarily put ashore on Juan Fernandez Island in 1704. There he remained "monarch of all he surveyed" for four years and four months, daily climbing to his lookout to scan the sea for a sail.

One can imagine his feelings as day by day he gazed around in the hope of rescue, but with never a sail in sight, until:—

At length, within hail, he saw a stout
sail,
And he took to his little canoe; so,
When he reached the ship, they gave
him a trip,
Back to England brought Robinson
Crusoe.
Oh! poor Robinson Crusoe!

The ship was the Duke privateer, commanded by Will Rogers, which rescued him in 1709. On the lookout hill are two caves, in one of which Selkirk lived, and a tablet that reads:

In memory of
ALEJANDRO SELKIRK,
Mariner,
A native of Large, in the County of
Fife, Scotland.

He was landed from the "Cinque Ports" Galley, 96 tons, 16 guns, A.D. 1704, and was taken off in the "Duke" privateer, 12th Feb., 1709.

He died lieutenant of H.M.S. Weymouth, A.D. 1723, aged 47 years.

THIS TALBET
is erected near Selkirk's lookout by Commodore Powell and officers of
H.M.S. Topaz, A.D. 1868.

That is the official history of Alexander Selkirk, as recalled by Captain E. Armitage McCann in the New York Times Magazine. The island had been visited before his time, ships often dropping anchor to refit. The discovery was made by Juan Fernandez, a navigator, in 1570, when on a voyage from Callao, Peru, to Valparaiso. For most of the year the wind blows from the southward along this coast, and consequently in the days of sailing ships it took but ten or twelve days to run from Chile to Peru, but several months to get back. Fernandes argued that this peculiarity of the wind must be due to the presence of land then unknown, so he stood away out to the westward, where he met with favoring winds, and incidentally discovered the island group. When he returned to Callao the people at first would not believe that he had been to Valparaiso, and when they found it to be a fact they accused him of witchcraft and he was cast into the dungeons of the Inquisition. Later on he was released after he had ceded to the Jesuits all the rights to his discovery. In later years Chile used the islands as a penal settlement and its caves sheltered some of the most ardent of the Chilian patriots. At present the island is inhabited by a small colony of Chileans who support themselves upon the fish with which the surrounding waters teem.

Good Way to Clear Land.

In the novel method of clearing land adopted by a Minnesota farmer, the underground roots are burned away, freeing the stump above ground for use as firewood. At one side of each stump an excavation is made in the ground, and from this a hole is bored through the roots to a stovepipe set upright in the ground on the other side. When a fire is kindled in the excavation, the draft set up through the roots and the pipe causes the roots to be slowly consumed, until the stump may be toppled over quite unharmed.

The Secret of Successful Baking

consists very largely of choosing a baking powder whose leavening qualities are uniformly reliable.

Magic Baking Powder is the powder that never fails you. This is the reason why it is by far the most popular baking powder in Canada.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

VACCINATING FOR RHEUMATISM.

Doctors Say It Is the World's Most Costly Disease.

Vaccination for rheumatism is announced from Vienna, where Dr. Gustav Paul, director of the National Vaccination Institute, claims positive cures in 600 cases.

It is curious people cheer up when they hear they are suffering from nothing more than rheumatism. They would turn pale at the mention of cancer or consumption. Yet rheumatism is one of the most serious diseases that afflict the inhabitants of this country. It is seldom fatal, but causes an immense amount of pain, suffering, and nervous depression. To its evil influence have been traced a large proportion of cases of heart trouble.

Speaking at a recent medical conference in London, Eng., on the treatment of rheumatism in industry, Sir George Newman, chief medical officer of the Ministry of Health, said that amongst the insured population of the Old Country they were losing, in time, through this group of diseases 60,000 years a year!

To the ordinary man, this mysterious disease is merely a painful affliction of his muscles or joints, which may sometimes be cured by old-fashioned remedies, such as rubbing with liniment or taking a hot bath. But, according to many medical men, careful investigation of many thousands of cases has led to the belief that it is not one single disease, but many mixed together.

Long after the original infection the patient suffers from joint and muscle troubles. Rheumatic pains work off a little after exercise, but moving about is very painful, especially when the knee joints are affected. The joint and muscular pains are only one symptom of the deep-seated affliction that is sapping the vitality. In all probability, rheumatism is a disease of the nervous system.

Many doctors think that bad teeth are the cause of rheumatism, but removal of decaying teeth and other operations by dentists are not always successful. Baths containing various kinds of salts are recommended, and treatment by electric rays with long-sounding names.

Climatic conditions have a great effect on sufferers from rheumatism. They are often good weather prophets. When they feel pain in their joints, they know it is going to rain. The attacks come in spasms, and at these times the patient feels a vague unfitness, nervousness, and depression. There is often a tendency to headaches, palpitations, slight or severe muscular and joint pains and swellings, and sometimes an outbreak of spots on the skin.

In children suffering from rheumatism, these periods are usually accompanied by naughtiness and temper. Older people merely become morose, eat poor breakfasts, and find it difficult to get to sleep at night.

Rheumatism is perhaps handed down as a family heirloom, for there is probably a hereditary tendency to the disease, and it may be that the heart troubles that so often occur in rheumatic cases are, at the beginning, troubles of the nerves controlling and regulating this organ.

There is need for an intensive study of this disease and its causes, especially with regard to children, for it is the forerunner of many troubles, including nervous twitchings of the body and general debility. It is calculated that in Great Britain there are between 45,000 and 50,000 school children with organic heart disease.

All people suffering from rheumatism should pay great attention to diet. Any sour fruit should be avoided, as it causes acidity of the blood and an excess of uric acid in the body. Red meat should be banned, and chocolates, puddings, and any sweet delectables should be eaten only in moderation.

Gives the Old Gentleman Away.

Pansy Pyetin objects strongly to the way father uses the English language. His grammar is so uniformly correct as to show that he doesn't go to theaters or cabarets or any place.

Why the Ed. Fled.

"Colonel Slister celebrates his silver- wedding tomorrow, having been harried since October 1, 1894."—Edmonton Bulletin.

Ink Stains.

To remove black ink stains, the article should be washed immediately in several waters and then in milk, letting it soak in the milk for several hours; the stain will disappear. Washing the article immediately in vinegar and water, and then in soap and water, will remove all ordinary ink stains.

THE FIRST FOOTBALL FINAL.

Fifty Years Ago It Was Much the Same Game.

It is an old story how a dozen or so clubs met and subscribed to buy a football challenge cup, to be contested on the knock-out principle. Little did they think that they were creating an event which, in the fullness of time, would seize the imagination of the world and become, through the development of professionalism, almost a part of British national life.

Football fifty years ago! It was much the same game as to-day, though the conditions under which it was played have greatly altered. There was no Stamford Bridge or Old Trafford with huge grand-stands; players took their goalposts and pitched them in a vacant field, and those who looked on could be counted in dozens, as compared with the thousands who attend the matches to-day.

There were no big clubs representing the cities and towns. There were the Clapham Rovers and Harrow Chequers, Hampstead Wanderers, and Reigate. They were all amateurs glorying in the game for its own sake.

They were mighty men too, and played on the principle that one needed to be physically stronge, as well as adept with the ball, to be a success. The physical feats which they employed against one another would not be tolerated to-day. Why, at one period, deliberate hacking was counted good fun and all in the game. These giants did not need a trainer or a stimulant to revive them when they had got the worst of a physical clash with an opponent.

When the competition was started it was thrown open to all the clubs then playing football, and there were competitors from Scotland. Indeed, there is at least one instance of two Scottish teams playing for the English Cup on a Scottish ground.

Most famous of Scotland's football clubs at this period were Queen's Park, and they were the first band of players to cross the border and play in London. That was a great adventure, and when neither they nor the Wanderers scored a goal and the match had to be replayed they had to scratch because they could not afford the expense of a second visit to London.

That was in the first year of the competition. So the Wanderers, after having beaten Clapham Rovers, and after Harrow Chequers had scratched, walked into the final.

In the deciding match they were opposed by the Royal Engineers. The tie was played at Kennington Oval, where now only cricket is played, in the presence of a few hundred spectators.

It was a grim struggle, and only one goal was scored. This was by a player who was pleased to take part in the match in the name of "A. H. Chequer," but who was really M. P. Betts.

One of the Royal Engineers broke his collar-bone early in the game, but played on to the finish, and no one knew of his accident until afterwards.

It is interesting to record that the teams were formed of a goalkeeper, two backs, one half-back, and the rest forwards. The goals consisted of two posts with a piece of tape fastened from the top of each, and, of course, there were no nets behind, as in these days.

Children and Malaria.

Dr. C. C. Bass of New Orleans, the great authority on malaria, says that in this disease the dose of quinine for children less than one year old is one-twentieth of the adult dose, and from one to fifteen it is one-tenth of the adult dose.

Remarkable, Watson!

Speaking of bulls, Conan Doyle wrote, recommending a certain dictionary, "I once amused myself trying to find words which were not in it, but I didn't succeed."—Boston Transcript.

The Barometer and the Weather.

The pressure of the atmosphere will sustain in a vertical position a column of mercury to the height of 30 inches under what may be called average, normal conditions. In fine weather the mercury stands a little above 30 inches, and a little below this point when there is rain, snow, wind or storm. From his coincidence between the height of the barometer and the state of the weather, indications are marked by thirds of an inch above and below 30 inches: Thirty-one inches, very dry; 30 2-3 inches, settled weather; 30 1-3, fine weather; 30 inches, variable; 29 2-3 inches, rain or wind; 29 1-3 inches, much rain; 29 inches, tempest. This scale covers the whole range of the movements of the mercury in the barometer and of course, there is no need of carrying the numbers farther, either up or down.

In using the barometer as an indicator of the state of the weather, we must not forget that it really only serves to measure the weight of the atmosphere and that it only rises or falls as the weight increase or diminishes; and although a change of weather frequently coincides with a change in the pressure, they are not necessarily connected. When the barometer rises or sinks slowly, that is, for two or three days, towards fine weather or towards rain, it has been found from a great number of observations that the indications are then extremely probable. Sudden variations in either direction indicate bad weather or wind.

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The Cross-Cut

By
Courtney Ryley
Cooper

Illustrations by R. B. Van Nice

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"It's very, very awful!" came in a low, mock-awed voice. "But—" then the laugh came again—"maybe if you're good and—well, maybe I'll tell you after a while."

"Honest?"

"Of course I'm honest! Isn't that the skip?"

Fairchild walked to the skip, stepped in, and lifted Anita to his side.

The journey was made in darkness—darkness which Fairchild longed to turn to his advantage, darkness which seemed to call to him to throw his arms about the girl at his side, to crush her to him, to seek out with an instinct that needed no guiding light the laughing, pretty lips which had caused him many a day of happiness, many a day of worried wonderment. He strove to talk away the desire—but the grinding of the wheels in the narrow shaft denied that. His fingers twitched, his arms trembled as he sought to hold back the muscles, then, yielding to the impulse, he started—

"Da-a-n-g-gone it!"

"What's the matter?"

"Nothing."

But Fairchild wasn't telling the truth. They had reached the light just at the wrong, wrong moment. Out of the skip he lifted her, then inquired the way to the sheriff's office of this, a new county. The direction was given, and they went there. They told their story. "You say Bardwell and your partner went out on the Ohadi road to head the young 'un off?"

"Yes. Do you think—?"

But a noise from without cut off the conversation. Stamping feet sounded on the steps, the knob turned, and Sheriff Bardwell, snow-white, entered, shaking himself like a great dog, as he sought to rid himself of the effects of the blizzard.

"Hello, Bardwell, what'd you find?"

The sheriff of Clear Creek county glanced toward Anita Richmond.

"No matter how much a person dislikes another one—it's, it's—always a shock."

Anita came closer. "You mean that he's dead?" The sheriff nodded. "He must have rushed his horse too hard. When we got to him he was just about gone—tried to stagger to his feet when we came up, but couldn't make it. Kind of acted like he'd lost his senses through fear or exposure or something. Asked me who I was, and I said Bardwell. Seemed to be tickled to hear my name—but he called it Barnham. Then he got up on his hands and knees and clutched at me and asked me if I'd drawn out all the money and had it safe. Just to humor him, I said I had. He tried to say something after that, but it wasn't much use. The first thing we knew he'd passed out. That's where Harry is now—took him over to the mortuary. There isn't anybody named Barnham, is there?"

"Barnham?" The name had awakened recollections for Fairchild; "why he's the fellow that—"

But Anita cut in.

"He's a lawyer in Denver. They've been sending all the income from stock sales to him for deposit. If Maurice asked if he'd gotten the money out, it must mean that they meant to run with all the proceeds. We'll have to telephone Denver."

The message went through. Then the two sheriffs rose and looked at their revolvers.

"Now for the tough one." Bardwell made the remark, and Mason smiled grimly. Fairchild rose and went to them.

"May I go along?"

"Yes, but not the girl. Not this time."

Anita did not demur. Fairchild walked to her side.

"You won't run away," he begged.

"I'll be right here," she answered, and with that assurance, he followed the other two men out into the night. Far down the street, where the rather bleak outlines of the hotel showed bleaker than ever in the frigid night, a light was gleaming in a second-story window. Mason turned to his fellow sheriff.

"He usually stays there. That must be him—waiting for the kid."

The three entered. Tiptoeing, they went to the door and knocked. A high-pitched voice came from within.

"That you, Maurice?"

Fairchild answered in the best imitation he could give.

"Yes. I've got Anita with me."

Steps, then the door opened. For just a second Squint Rodaine stared at them in ghastly, sickly fashion. Then he moved back into the room, still facing them.

"What's the idea of this?" came his forced query. Fairchild stepped forward.

"Simply to tell you that everything's blown up as far as you're concerned, Mr. Rodaine."

"You needn't be so dramatic about it. You act like I'd committed a murder! What 've I done that you should—"

"Just a minute. I wouldn't try to act innocent. For one thing, I happened to be in the same house with you one night when you showed Crazy Laura, your wife, how to make people immortal. And we'll probably learn a few more things about your character when we've gotten back there and interviewed—"

He stopped his accusations to leap forward, clutching wildly. But in vain. With a lunge, Squint Rodaine had turned, then, springing high from the floor, had seemed to double in the

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Crashed Through the Window.

air as he crashed through the big pane of the window and out to the twenty-foot plunge which awaited him. Hurriedly they gained the window, but already the form of Rodaine had unrolled itself from the snow bank into which it had fallen, dived beneath the protection of the low coping which ran above the first-floor windows of the hotel, skirted the building in safety and whirled into the alley that lay beyond. Squint Rodaine was gone. Frantically, Fairchild turned for the door, but a big hand stopped him.

"Let him go—let him think he's gotten away," said grizzled Sheriff Mason. "He ain't got a chance. There's snow everywhere—and we can trail him like a hound dawg trailing a rabbit. And I think I know where he's bound for. Whatever that was you said about Crazy Laura hit awful close to home. It ain't going to be hard to find that rattler!"

CHAPTER XX

Quietly, as though nothing had happened, the three men went down the stairs, passed the sleeping night clerk, and headed back to the sheriff's office, where waited Anita and Harry, who had completed his last duties in regard to the chalky-faced Maurice Rodaine. The telephone jangled. It was Denver. Mason talked a moment over the wire, then turned to his fellow officer.

"They've got Barnham. What's more, he had close to a million dollars in currency strapped around him. Guess we'd better stir up some horses now and chase along, hadn't we?"

"Yes, and get a gentle one for me," cautioned Harry.

"That goes for me, too," laughed Fairchild.

"And me—I like automobiles better." Anita was twisting her long hair into a braid, to be once more shoved under her cap. The start was made.

A detour, then the tracks led the way to the Ohadi road, and behind them came the pursuers, heads down against the wind, horses snorting and coughing as they forced their way through the big drifts, each following one another for the protection it afforded. A long, silent, cold-gripped two hours—then finally the lights of Ohadi.

But even then the trail was not difficult. The little town was asleep; hardly a track showed in the streets beyond the hoofprints of a horse leading up the principal thoroughfare and on out to the Georgeville road. Onward until before them was the bleak, rat-ridden old roadhouse which formed Laura's home, and a light was gleaming within.

Silently the pursuers dismounted and started forward, only to stop short. A scream had come to them, faint in the bluster of the storm, the racking scream of a woman in a tempest of anger. Suddenly the light seemed to bob about in the old house; it showed first at one window—then another—as though some one were running from room to room. Once two gaunt shadows stood forth—of a crouching man and a woman; one hand extended in the air, as she whirled the lamp before her for an instant and brought herself between its rays and those who watched.

Again the chase and then the scream, louder than ever, accompanied by streaking red flame which spread across the top floor like windblow spray. Shadows weaved before the windows, while the flames seemed to reach out and enwrap every portion of the upper floor. The staggering figure of a man with the blaze all about him was visible; then a woman who rushed past him. Groping as though blinded, the burning form of the man weaved a moment before the window, clawing in a futile attempt to open it, the flames, which seemed to leap from every portion of his body, enwrapping him. Slowly, a torch-like, stricken thing, he sank out of sight, and as the pursuers outside rushed forward, the figure of a woman appeared on the old veranda, half naked, shrieking, carrying something tightly locked in her arms, and plunged down the steps into the snow.

Fairchild, circling far to one side, caught her, and with all his strength resisted her squirming efforts until Harry and Bardwell had come to his assistance. It was Crazy Laura, the contents of her arms now showing in the light of the flames as they licked every window of the upper portion of the house—five heavy, sheepskin-bound books of the ledger type, wrapped tight in a grasp that not even Harry could loosen.

"Don't take them from me!" the insane woman screamed. "He tried it, didn't he? And where's he now—up there burning! He hit me—and I threw the lamp at him! He wanted my books—he wanted to take them away from me—but I wouldn't let him. And you can't have them—hear me—let go of my arm—let go!"

She bit at them. She twisted and butted them with her gray head. She screamed and squirmed—at last to weaken. Slowly Harry forced her arms aside and took from them the precious contents—whatever they might be. Grimly old Sheriff Mason wrapped her in his coat and led her to a horse, there to force her to mount and ride with him into town. The house—with Squint Rodaine—was gone.

Back in the office of Sheriff Bardwell the books were opened, and Fairchild uttered an exclamation.

"Harry! Didn't she talk about her books at the coroner's inquest? See if there's any entry along early in July—about the time of the inquest."

Bardwell turned the closely written pages. At last he stopped.

"'Testified today at the inquest,' he read. 'I lied. Roady made me do it. I never saw anybody quarreling. Besides, I did it myself.'"

"What's she mean—did it herself?" the sheriff looked up. "Guess we'll have to go 'way back for that."

"First let's see how accurate the thing is," Fairchild interrupted. "See if there's an item under November 9 of this year."

The sheriff searched, then read:

"I dug a grave tonight. It was not filled. The immortal thing left me. I knew it would. Roady had come and told me to dig a grave and put it in there. I did. We filled it with quicklime. Then we went upstairs and it was gone. I do not understand it. If Roady wanted me to kill him, why didn't he say so? I will kill if Roady will be good to me. I've killed before for him."

"Still referring to somebody she's killed," cut in Anita. "I wonder if it could be possible—"

"I've just thought of the date!" Harry broke in excitedly. "It was along about June 7, 1892. I'm sure it was around there."

The old books were mulled over, one after the other. At last Bardwell leaned forward and pointed to a certain page.

"Here's an item under May 28. It says: 'Roady has been at me again! He wants me to fix things so that the three men in the Blue Poppy mine will get caught in there by a cave-in.'" The sheriff looked up. "This seems to read a little better than the other stuff. It's not so jagged. Don't guess she was as much off her nut then as she is now. Let's see. Where's the place? Oh, yes: 'If I'll help him, I can have half, and we'll live together again, and he'll be good to me and I can have the boy. I know what it's all about. He wants to get the mine without Sissie Larsen having anything to do with it. Sissie has cemented up the hole he drilled into the pay ore and hasn't told Fairchild about it, because he thinks Roady will go partnerships with him and help him buy in. But Roady won't do it. He wants that extra money for me. He told me so. Roady is good to me sometimes. But that's when he wants me to do something. If he'll keep his promise I'll fix the mine so they won't get out.'"

"The poor old soul," there was aching sympathy in Anita Richmond's voice. "I—I can't help it if she was willing to kill people. The poor old thing was crazy."

"Yes, and she's 'ad us bloody near crazy too. Maybe there's another entry."

"I'm coming to it. It's along in June. The date's blurred. Listen: 'I did what Roady wanted me to. I sneaked into the mine and planted dynamite in the timbers. I wanted to wait until the third man was there, but I couldn't. Fairchild and Larsen were fussing. Fairchild had learned about the hole and wanted to know what Larsen had found. Finally Larsen pulled a gun and shot Fairchild. He fell, and I knew he was dead. Then Larsen bent over him, and when he did I hit him—on the head with a single-jack hammer. Then I set off the charge. Nobody ever will know how it happened unless they find the bullet or the gun. I don't care if they do. Roady wanted me to do it.'"

Fairchild started to speak, but the sheriff stopped him.

"Wait, here's another item:

"'I failed. I didn't kill either of them. They got out someway and drove out of town tonight. Roady is mad at me. He won't come near me. And I'm so lonesome for him!'"

"The explanation!" Fairchild almost shouted it as he seized the book and read it again. "Sheriff, I've got to make a confession. My father always thought that he had killed a man. Not that he told me—but I could guess it easily enough, from other things that happened. When he came to, he found a single-jack hammer lying beside him, and Larsen's body across him. Couldn't he naturally believe that he had killed him while in a daze? He was afraid of Rodaine—that Rodaine would get up a lynching party and string him up. Harry here and Mrs. Howard helped him out of town. And this is the explanation!"

Bardwell smiled quizzically.

"It looks like there's going to be a lot of explanations. What time was it when you were trapped in that mine, Harkins?"

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"Along about the first of November."

The sheriff turned to the page. It was there—the story of Crazy Laura and her descent into the Blue Poppy mine, and again the charge of dynamite which wrecked the tunnel. With a little sigh, Bardwell closed the book and looked out at the dawn, forcing its way through the blinding snow.

"Yes, I guess we'll find a lot of things in this old book," came at last. "But I think right now that the best thing any of us can find is a little sleep."

Rest—rest for five wearied persons, but the rest of contentment and peace. And late in the afternoon, three of them were gathered in the old-fashioned parlor of Mother Howard's boarding house, waiting for the return of that dignitary from a sudden mission upon which Anita Richmond had sent her, involving a trip to the old Richmond mansion. Harry turned away from his place at the window.

"The district attorney 'ad a long talk with Barnham," he announced, "and 'e's figured out a wye for all the stock'olders in the Silver Queen to get what's coming to them. As it is, they's about a 'unnerd thousand short some'eres."

Fairchild looked up.

"What's the scheme?"

"To call a meeting of the stock'olders and transfer all that money over t[illegible]special fund to buy Blue Poppy sto[illegible]'ll 'ave to raise money anyway to work the mine like we ought to. And it 'd cost something. You always 'ave to underwrite that sort of thing. I sort of like it, even if we'd 'ave to sell stock a little below par. It'd keep Ohadi from getting a bad name and all that."

"I think so, too," Anita Richmond laughed. "It suits me fine."

Fairchild looked down at her and smiled.

"I guess that's the answer," he said. "Of course that doesn't include the Rodaine stock. In other words, we give a lot of disappointed stockholders par value for about ninety cents on the dollar. But Farrell can look after all that. He's got to have something to keep him busy as attorney for the company."

A step on the veranda, and Mother Howard entered, a package under her arm, which she placed in Anita's lap. The girl looked up at the man who stood beside her.

"I promised," she said, "that I'd tell you about the Denver road."

He leaned close.

"That isn't all you promised—just before I left you this morning," came his whispered voice, and Harry, at the window, doubled in laughter.

"Why didn't you speak it all out?" he gurgled. "I 'eard every word."

Anita's eyes snapped.

"Well, I don't guess that's any worse than me standing behind the folding doors listening to you and Mother Howard gushing like a couple of sick doves!"

"That 'olds me," announced Harry. "That 'olds me. I ain't got a word to sye!"

Anita laughed.

"Persons who live in glass houses, you know. But about this explanation. I'm going to ask a hypothetical question. Suppose you and your family were in the clutches of persons who were always trying to get you into a position where you'd be more at their mercy. And suppose an old friend of the family wanted to make the family a present and called up from Denver for you to come on down and get it—not for yourself, but just to have around in case of need. Then suppose you went to Denver, got the valuable present and then, just as you were getting up speed to make the first grade on Lookout, you heard a shot behind you and looked around to see the sheriff coming. And if he caught you, it'd mean a lot of worry and the worst kind of gossip, and maybe you'd have to go to jail for breaking laws and everything like that? In a case of that kind, what'd you do?"

"Run to beat bloody 'ell!" blurted out Harry.

"And that's just what she did," added Fairchild. "I know because I saw her."

Anita was unwrapping the package.

"And seeing that I did run," she added with a laugh, "and got away with it, who would like to share in what remains of one beautiful bottle of Manhattan cocktails?"

There was not one dissenting voice!

[THE END]

FAMOUS FUNERALS.

Great Funeral Processions Ashore and Afloat.

The funeral of a King or Queen of England is always a great and solemn occasion, but the crowd who, in spite of the weather, watched the funeral pageant of the late Queen Mother were drawn rather by real love and respect than by mere curiosity.

This was also the case when, in 1910, King Edward passed to his rest. The lying-in-state had been arranged to afford the public an opportunity to pay the last tribute of affection, and a queue was formed along the Embankment westward from Westminster.

So fast did it grow that in a little while it was no less than four miles long, the people being packed eight, ten, and even twelve deep. The crowds attending the funeral itself have never been numbered, but it is supposed that they approached two millions. They certainly exceeded the previous record for London, on the occasion of the great Duke of Wellington's funeral on Nov. 18th, 1852. On that day a million and a half people thronged the streets along which the procession passed.

In Pall Mall alone one hundred and twenty thousand people were gathered. The funeral-car was dragged by twelve horses, and so great was the length of the procession that, after the head started, it was an hour and a half before the car moved, and still another half-hour before the extreme rear moved.

The funeral of General Grant, President of the United States, was nine miles long, and fifty thousand people took part in it, thirty thousand being soldiers. Fully three million people looked on. The head of the procession reached the grave three and a half hours before the end arrived.

One of the greatest of funeral pageants and one of the most interesting was that of the great Nelson. His body was brought up the River Thames in a procession of seventeen barges, the one carrying the coffin being rowed by forty-six seamen from the Victory. The land procession from the Admiralty to St. Paul's included ten thousand soldiers.

In strong contrast to such great funerals was that of the late Prince Consort, who died in 1861. By his own wish, he was privately buried at Windsor.

In 1911 the great Lafayette, one of the best-known of music-hall performers, was burned to death in the fire at the Empire Theatre, Edinburgh. His funeral drew together a crowd such as has rarely been seen in the streets of the Scottish capital.

One of the greatest railway magnates in American history was the late E. H. Harriman. When he was buried, in 1909, a preconcerted signal was given, and every train upon the whole sixty-four thousand miles of line which he had controlled came to a simultaneous stop. From the arid plains of Texas to the flowery slopes of California all railway traffic on a vast network of lines remained at rest for ten minutes.

The most expensive of all modern funerals was that of the Emperor Mutso-hito of Japan. The grave was made on the top of a steep hill on the imperial estate near Kioto, and a special cableway had to be constructed to raise the enormously heavy coffin up the precipitous slope. The total cost of the many ceremonies involved was no less than $1,000,000.

This is more than four times the cost of any British funeral, of which the most costly was that of the late King Edward. This cost about $200,000. The funeral of Queen Victoria cost $175,000.

A sum of $30,000 was spent in flowers alone for the funeral of the murdered French President Carnot, and probably nearly as much when the great Russian novelist Tolstoy was buried.

SEARCH FOR LOST SECRETS.

Some Secrets Have Been Lost, Others Rediscovered.

As all artists know, there are pictures three hundred years old which need only cleaning to show as clean and light as on the day they were finished, says an Old Country paper. It is doubtful whether any of the pictures painted to-day will last half that time, and experiments are being made to discover the secret of the colors used by artists of the Middle Ages. One idea is that these painters, who, of course, mixed all their own colors, washed them with the greatest care before using them.

The Romans made cement at least as good as any we have, yet this secret was lost for more than a thousand years and was rediscovered only about a century ago. It was the Romans, too, who made that wonderful pottery called "terra sigillata." This was rediscovered by the Bavarian potter Fischer in quite recent times.

Lanolin, the fat made from the wool of sheep, was manufactured and used by the Greeks two thousand years ago. Here again the secret was completely lost and quite forgotten until rediscovered late in the nineteenth century.

In 1908 Mr. Simpson, of Blackburn, patented a liquid that has peculiar properties. When painted with it, a damp wall becomes dry, while iron-work covered with it cannot rust. This liquid was pronounced by leading engineers to be another old Roman secret lost for some seventeen hundred years.

Thousands of years ago the Egyptians used to embalm the bodies of their rulers in a way we cannot match to-day. Modern science is endeavoring to recapture this lost knowledge.

Sheffield turns out the finest steel in the world. Yet even Sheffield, with all her science, has never matched the steel of the sword blades made by the Saracens a thousand years ago, and the Saracens never had such machinery as we possess.

The Bagpipe.

The bagpipe is said to have been in use as a musical instrument among the ancient Romans and still more ancient Greeks. On a piece of ancient Grecian sculpture, now in Rome, a bagpiper is represented dressed somewhat like a modern Highlander.

Washing 'Em in a Glass Now.

What has become of the old-fashioned belle who used to manicure her teeth with a snuffstick?—Dallas News.

Toad Dead Half the Time.

During the winter a toad becomes torpid and takes no food for from four to six months.

Really an Art.

To be bored and not show it, is one of the secrets of social success.—Boston Post.

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Ills Blamed to Rats.

Besides damage to food, rats bring the dreaded bubonic plague, trichinosis, scarlet fever, typhoid, diphtheria and many other infectious diseases. Mr. Worthington says that "of the thousands of fires of 'unknown' origin having their origin in the walls, attics or ceilings, probably 90 per cent are due to the material accumulated by rats—mainly by spontaneous ignition."

Object of the Truest Artists.

It would appear to be the object of the truest artists to give permanence to images such as we should always desire to behold, and might behold without agitation; while the inferior branches of design are concerned with the acuter passions which depend on the turn of a narrative, or the course of an emotion.—Ruskin.

A Concept of Duty.

There are at the present day but too many who imagine they have perfectly done their duty, because they are kind toward their friends, affectionate to their families, inoffensive toward the rest of the world.—Mazzini.

Japs Uniform in Size.

The striking uniformity of size among the Japanese is illustrated by the fact that measurements taken of an infantry regiment showed no variations exceeding two inches in height or twenty pounds in weight.

Knew Her Place.

Mrs. Newrich (to applicant as chauffeur)—Y'r all right except your name. My chauffeur's name must be 'James,' like in all the society novels I've read.'"—Judge.

And Save Shoe Leather.

"Walk a mile before breakfast to get up an appetite," says a doctor. Thanks! Now we know how to keep down an appetite.—Boston Transcript.

Odd Facts.

Life, strange to say, is never a desert drear to him who has plenty of sand.—Boston Transcript.

But Sleeves Were Handy.

Handkerchiefs were unknown before the early part of the sixteenth century.

Curious Fact.

The people who are most accomplished do not always accomplish the most.—Boston Transcript.

What's the Idea?

The eel has two hearts—one in the proper place and the other in its tail.

Musical Instruments of Insects.

Buzzing or humming is mainly due to rapid vibrations of the wings, which often strike the air more than a hundred times in a second, but there is sometimes a special quivering instrument near the base of the wings. Chirping or trilling is due to some sort of "stridulating" organ, one hard part being scraped against another, as the bow on the fiddle—it may be leg against wing.

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E. J. POLLARD,
Editor and Proprietor

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HOW ABOUT LEGUMES?

IMPORTANT TO MAINTAIN NITROGEN IN THE SOIL.

Alfalfa, Red Clover, Sweet Clover and Soy Beans All Have a High Value —Inoculation Helpful.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

As a source of nitrogen the legume crops, as alfalfa, red clover, sweet clover and soy beans have a high value. Different crops sown on different soils show some variation in the total nitrogen accumulated and held for return to the soil. A heavy crop of red clover has been estimated to contain 170 pounds of nitrogen per acre. Alfalfa is credited with the high figure of 200 pounds per acre, sweet clover and vetch if heavy crops will pull down 170 pounds of nitrogen per acre.

To return these quantities to the land it is necessary to plough in the entire crop, as at seed harvest time there is approximately 15 per cent. of the total nitrogen in that part of the plant above ground. The nitrogen value added to the value of potash, phosphorous and humus-making materials gives a very high value to the legumes when grown as soil improvement crops, so much so that we wonder why their popularity has been so long delayed.

Turned under as green manure the clovers will contribute the largest possible amount of nitrogen for the use of succeeding crops. If clovers are fed to stock on the farm and the manure returned to the soil, there will be much nitrogen for succeeding crops. Cut off and sold, there is likely to be loss in nitrogen fertility, as the amount left in the roots may not be sufficient to balance the condition of nitrogen sufficiency, existing before the crop was grown.

The legume plant is the link between air nitrogen and the soil.

The great difference between legumes and non-legumes is that the legume has the ability to obtain nitrogen from the air. With 5,000,000 pounds floating over each acre this should not be difficult, but it is; and the co-partnership of the legume and bacteria are essential for the work of nitrogen extraction. The legume root nodule is essential, it results from the presence of the bacteria. If there are no nodules present then there are no bacteria working, and the legume plant then depends, as any other plant on the nitrogen stored in the soil. The legume plant alone is a nitrogen robber, but give it the bacteria to work on its roots, and it then becomes a great storehouse for nitrogen. In a soil poor in nitrogen, the legume without nodules grows poorly or not at all.

Natural Inoculation.

The presence of nodule forming bacteria in the soil when the young legume plants are starting growth, results in a bacterial invasion of the fine rootlets of the plant. The plant in its effort to repair the lesion produces the nodule formation which is literally a house for the bacteria in which they live while extracting their food from the plant juices. They pay their board with big interest for their home and food. They repay the plant, by giving it a continuous supply of nitrogen in a form that it can use. This nitrogen comes from the air. When the plant ripens the nodules cease to grow, shrink and decay, the bacteria are liberated and remain in the soil awaiting fresh root growth when the start their work of continued existence and multiplication over again. Natural or chance inoculation is not always to be recommended, it may be too slow, as it takes time for the bacteria to become distributed through the surface soil of a field. Better to aid the natural, by applying the nodule bacteria to the seed at time of seeding. The cost is small and the gain is usually large. That it is cheap crop insurance is evidenced by the fact that over 4,000 Ontario farmers used the O. A. C. nodule bacteria on their clover, alfalfa and other legume seeds last year.—L. Stevenson, Dept. of Extension, O. A. College.

The English Walnut Tree.

King Solomon planted gardens of nuts. Surely a wise thing to do and another evidence of the wisdom of this anti-suffragette king.

Canada is a nut consuming country, but not a nut producing country. We import each year from various foreign lands nuts to the value of five million dollars, an amount that more than over balances the value of our apple export. If we buy more nuts than we are selling apples there are significant reasons for considering the culture of nuts in our Lake Erie countries. There are about 200 bearing English walnut trees now in Southern Ontario. If 200 thrive, why not 200,000, there is lots of room for them.

In the Isere Valley, France, the home of the best variety of English walnut, there are thousands of walnut trees, but only a few are planted in regular orchard form, most of the trees are scattered along the roads, about the buildings, wherever it would be inconvenient to raise other kinds of crops. Even under these supposedly adverse conditions the hundreds of individual growers annually sell highly profitable crops, which in the aggregate total several thousand tons. The favored Lake Erie counties have many acres suited to the walnut, and every farm could accommodate 50 trees or more, distributed about the dooryard, buildings, along fences or ravines, without reducing the grain producing capacity of the farm by one bushel.

If modern agricultural industry is to make land produce more food then tree crops should be given consideration. The walnut is more hardy than the peach, and the crop will not spoil overnight. When you plant another tree why not plant a hardy northern grown English walnut?—L. Stevenson, Director of Extension, O. A. College.

Barcelona Once Great Seaport.

Until 1492 Barcelona was the New York of the Mediterranean. Its position in the northeastern coast of Spain, actually at about the same latitude as New York city, relatively is to the Mediterranean world what the western city is to Atlantic trade routes. Columbus' voyage was considered a bit of impertinence on the part of the Castilian government to upset the balance of trade in favor of cities in western and southern Spain.

MAPPING THE OCEANS.

All Nations Use the Charts Prepared By the British Navy.

Nearly $500,000 is spent every year by the British navy in work that benefits the whole world, says a writer in Answers. This is the surveying of the seas, the correction of existing charts, and the preparation of new ones.

Within the last few months four special surveying sloops have been carrying out surveys of different parts of what are called home waters; that is to say, the oceans and seas near the British Isles.

Important surveys are in progress, however, in much more distant spots. The whole of the West Coast of Africa is being charted; there is a special expedition at work in the China Sea; the West Indian waters are being re-examined; and great stretches of water off the East Coast of Australia, about which very little is known, are being sounded and mapped.

Surveying is a specialist's job, the branch of the service concerned with it being mainly officered by men who have shown a special aptitude for the work. They receive specialist pay, in addition to the ordinary full pay of their rank, while they are at sea engaged on surveys. For surveys in home waters, a senior officer receives 13s. 6d. a day, the pay abroad being £1 a day. Junior officers get 10s. a day in home waters, and 15s. a day abroad.

The rough charts that the surveyors prepare are sent up to the Admiralty for examination in the Hydrographer's Department. When approved, they are carefully copied for reproduction by the Chart Department at Cricklewood.

Actual new charts are produced very rarely, for practically all the seas of the world are already charted. The main business of Cricklewood is the correction of charts already prepared. As many as 130,000 minor corrections have been made in one year, by hand, in the existing stock of charts. Larger corrections mean alterations in the plates and reprinting.

The navy receives all its charts free, but the rest of the world can buy any of those prepared by the Admiralty, and agents for their sale are stationed in practically every big port of the world.

An ultra-patriotic American Senator recently uttered a violent protest against the fact, which he had apparently only just discovered, that the American navy and the American mercantile marine were largely dependent on the British Admiralty for charts. As a matter of fact, the whole world has been buying Admiralty charts almost exclusively since 1879. In the first thirty years of the business, the number of charts printed each year for Government service and for sale rose from 192,000 to 800,000.

But the slump in shipping since the short-lived post-War boom has been reflected in the sales of charts. The Admiralty's agents sold 720,843 charts in the boom year, 1920. In 1924, the total number sold was only 334,392.

The naval surveying service does not charge for everything it does for the seafarer. Every week the Hydrographer's Department issues free something like 5,000 notices to mariners. These contain urgent warnings about the location of wrecks and changes in lights and buoys, or in the position of sandbanks and the nature of channels.

These notices go to the mercantile marine, and to pleasure sailors, like members of yacht clubs, as well as to the navy, without any charge. They are universally admitted to be of the utmost value to navigators.

The growth of wireless has given additional work to the Hydrographic Department, because much of information in the "Notices to Mariners" is now broadcast before it is printed.

Ancient Remains In Cave.

An expedition of the New York Explorers Club to the Endless Caverns near New Market, Va., found the fossilized tail of a trilobite, the fossil remains of a graptolite and a story of caverns and corridors of brilliant hued grotesquely-shaped stone. In one of the caverns visited is a noiseless waterfall.

The explorers reached a point a mile and a half from daylight, coming at last to a place that was hilly upland territory millions of years ago and in really ancient times was the bed of the Atlantic Ocean. In an examination of the rock shelves, the tail of the trilobite was found. This deep sea creature lived about 500,000,000 years ago. The graptolite found is of the genus clemacopraptus. In appearance it is much like a jig saw blade. The limestone of the entire region is made up of the shells of these bryozoa, or molluscoidae, of the Ordovician period of the Paleozoic Age.

The noiseless waterfall was found at the far end of a large pool in the cavern where the fossils were discovered. Its silence is caused by the even flow of the water over the edge of the limestone, which has been worn smooth. The rock formations in the caverns are of many hues, ranging from pale yellow through pinks, deep reds and purples.

Capped as Usual.

Mr. Booth Tarkington, whose name recently came before the public again as the author of "Growing Pains," can tell as big stories about his country as the average American, but he plays for humor, not for effect. Thus we need not imagine he was suffering from swelled head when an Italian friend, in Naples, was discoursing on the wonders of Vesuvius.

An eruption was taking place, and the Italian exclaimed:

"Now, you have nothing like that in your America, have you?"

"No," admitted Tarkington. "We haven't. But we've got Niagara Falls, and they would put the darned thing out in five minutes!"

Formerly a Fruit Garden.

The site of the Mansion House, London's official residence for its Lord Mayor, was formerly a fruit and vegetable garden.

Blunders of Novelists.

Baroness Orczy, in "Petticoat Government," makes the crescent moon rise over the far eastern sky at 11 o'clock on a June evening; and Miss Stevens, in "The Veil," credits her full moon with rising and setting in less than three hours! But, toughest of all bulls, is that created by Miss Marie Corelli, when, in her "Treasure of Heaven," she tells of somebody "bringing home eight Highland bull-heifers from pasture."—London Chronicle.

BRAVEST MAN IN EAST

CAPTURED A "TANK" SINGLE-HANDED.

Proud Druses Made War on French Because They Thought Sacred Laws of Hospitality Were Broken —Is as Gentle as a Woman.

It all happened over a year ago. Adhan, a famous Bedouin sheik, was suspected by the French of plotting against them and they ordered his arrest. Adhan had once given Soltan, leader of the Druses, refuge with his tribe in the desert, and so upon hearing of the intentions of the French he fled into the mountains of the Druses, toward Crea, where Soltan's castle is situated. Several of Soltan's men were with him.

They were already in Druse territory, some four miles from the castle, when the French soldiers overtook them and arrested Adhan. As they were leading him away he shouted to the Soltan's men:—

"I am in the mountains of the Druses as the guest of Soltan Pasha Atrash, and I was on my way to his house!"

The Druses hurried on to Crea, to the Atrash Castle. When Soltan heard what had happened he burst into tears. Then he went into his chamber and prayed for many hours. The next morning he sent a letter to the commander of the French garrison at the citadel at Souleda, which read: "This man, though he has not set foot in my house, came as my guest. I beg you, by our sacred laws of hospitality, to give him provisional freedom on my personal honor until his case may be heard."

There was no answer. That night Soltan called his two brothers and five of his bravest warriors. Then, with Soltan riding swiftly before them, the little band set out for the jail. But when they arrived at Souleda they found the jail empty. The French, anticipating Soltan's attack, had taken Adhan into the citadel, where they had barricaded themselves. Machine guns from the walls covered the plains below.

Soltan returned to Atrash. He declared war on the French. After sending out the general order for mobilization, which brought to Atrash within twenty-four hours 10,000 superb troops, fully equipped, Soltan called out 400 men of his personal bodyguard and headed for Souleda. He intended to forestall any attempt by the French to remove Adhan to Damascus.

As they came to the top of a little hill on the way to the city they saw on the plains below three tanks crawling their way towards the citadel. Soltan instantly divined their purpose—they had been sent to take Adhan from the fortress to Damascus.

As he saw the tanks lumbering over the plain Soltan seemed to go mad. Then, with a terrible roar, he sent his horse flying down the hillside. As he rode at a frantic speed towards the tanks he threw his rifle aside. The bullets whistled by him. On he rode. So fleet was his white horse that his men were almost 400 yards behind him.

Full tilt alongside one of the ambling iron fortresses he drove his horse. With one leap he was atop the tank. Then men inside, because of the heat and because they had feared no attack, had left the hatch open. Soltan tore his scimitar from his belt and dropped inside. With furious sweeps of the blade he slew both men.

In the meantime his men had captured the two other tanks and killed their crews.

But the retaliation of the French was swift. They sent a message to Soltan the next day telling him they were going to destroy his castle, and gave him time to remove his most valuable possessions. Then airplanes came and dropped tons and tons of bombs on to the castle. Soon it was only a mass of tumbled stones.

Three months later the French, for political reasons, made peace with Soltan. He exercised great influence throughout Syria; moreover, the French themselves really admired him a great deal. Gen. Sarrail offered to rebuild the castle at the expense of the French Government. In an eloquent letter Soltan refused. A house that was not able to protect its guests ought not to be allowed to stand, he declared. The French had been quite right in destroying it.

This is the man who has led the proud Druses into another fierce revolt against the French.

"He is the bravest man in the East," says William Seabrook, traveller and writer, who, with his wife, recently returned from a visit to Soltan and his cousin, Hussain Pasha Atrash. "He is absolutely fearless in battle. And yet the most curious part of it all is that when he is not in battle he is as kind and gentle as a woman. The man is almost Christlike in his holiness. He is an ascetic, a mystic, and prays continually. I myself have twice seen him burst into tears before going into battle. The tears stream down his cheeks. And before starting the battle he sings religious songs.

"Soltan Pasha is about forty years old, but looks older. He is clean-shaven as to beard, but wears a heavy moustache. His eyes are a clear pale blue, with not a trace of slate or grey in them. His skin is very white and his hands are as soft as those of a woman because he has never done any manual labor.

"Throughout Arabia he is noted for his goodness and kindness. He was coming home one day from the desert on his white mare. It had been a very hard day for him and he was worn out. He met an old wanderer on the road, who asked him the road to Souleda. Tired as he was, Soltan dismounted, placed the old man on his horse, and walked alongside all the way to Souleda. It's small wonder that songs are sung to him all over Arabia."

Pennsylvania Oil Wells.

A strip of country 200 miles long in Pennsylvania contains 40,000 oil wells.

First Woman Journalist.

Mrs. Anne Royall, born in Maryland, in 1769, was not only the first woman journalist, but the first of her sex to own and edit a newspaper. She was the widow of a Virginia revolutionary war officer, and appeared in Washington in 1824 for the purpose of trying to secure a government pension. Failing in this, she started a small weekly sheet which was first called the "Washington Paul Pry" and later the "Huntress." She had met personally and talked with every president from Washington to Lincoln, and was the terror of politicians.

TELL-TALE TRADES.

Certain Trades Always Mark a Man In Some Special Way.

There are some people who appear to have an uncanny knack of "guessing" what sort of work a man has done for the greater part of his life. But if you get down to plain facts, there is not so much luck as observation in the matter.

Certain trades always mark a man in some special way—unless he happens to be one of the few exceptions which go to prove this particular rule.

Men who work at sailmaking get "sailmaker's palm" after a few years. The work makes their palms become hard and drawn, and impervious to almost anything.

Again, it is only necessary to watch the men coming away from a glass-cutting factory to discover the existence of "glass-cutter's grin." It is the trade mark which glass-cutting invariably puts upon men who follow this employment for any length of time—a curious "grin" which is supposed to be caused by the men having to hear and speak among the irritating noise of the glass-cutting machinery.

So noisy is the machinery that it is impossible to speak in an ordinary way or to hear what anyone else is saying. It forces the men to screw their faces up into extraordinary contortions in their endeavors to make themselves understood. Hence the grin.

There are two marks which are carried by the majority of men who are engaged in the meat trade. One is tersely known as "butcher's foot," and is the result of men having to carry heavy pieces of "dead" meat from warehouse to shop, and so on.

The other "mark" is that which is called "knob knee," and is chiefly to be found among the men and boys who are concerned with delivering the meat in carrying baskets. The habitual thing is for them to carry the basket on the same arm always, and to rest it on the knee whenever they make a delivery, and from this combination of habits the knee becomes knobby.

Bakers' delivery men have similar habits, and "knob knee" is very frequently met with among this class of workers also.

Men who are concerned with removal work and all such heavy carrying business do not take very many years of their employment to become familiar with the "carrying shoulder." The source of this trade mark is very similar to that which accounts for knob knee.

If you take trouble to notice such things, you will realize that the majority of removal men and warehousemen, and so on, do all their carrying on the right shoulder, and get into the habit of bearing over on the right side. The consequence is that their left shoulder becomes elevated to a totally different level from the right one.

Some warehousemen, in common with timber porters and others, gradually get a "hummie" at the back of their neck—a hard lump which is the result of the things they carry rubbing constantly against the flesh.

Men who are concerned in work which necessitates carrying things on the top of their head, such as vegetable market ports and fish porters in the Old Country, become bald very early in life in many cases, even though they are careful to "pad" with a cap, or otherwise, between the head and their load.

The misshapen lower joint of the first finger of the right hand, known as "bricklayer's butt," is the trade mark which time bestows upon men who are constantly doing trowel work, and pressing against their implement in the necessary way to work it. House decorators and painters suffer in rather a like manner, for the continual wielding of the paint-brush brings about an enlargement of the second finger of the right hand.

Silkworm Secrets.

The secrets of rearing silkworms have been handed down among Chinese farmers from father to son for hundreds of generations. The Chinese farmers buy silkworm eggs in the spring. These are very minute and are sold on sheets of stiff paper each containing [illegible]00,000 to 240,000 eggs.

The egg sheets are placed in a clean basket in a small rearing room, and charcoal fires in earthenware braziers are used to keep the temperature at 80 degrees day and night for nine days.

Then the eggs turn green. A day or two after this the worms hatch. For the first two or three days the young worms must be fed every two hours day and night.

Fresh, soft mulberry leaves are shredded very fine and sprinkled over the newly-hatched worms; their jaws are too weak to chew much of the leaf, but they can suck out the juices.

The worms reach their full growth in eighteen days, says a writer in the Scientific American. Some idea of their ravenous appetite can be gained from the fact that a group of 200,000, the number hatched from one egg sheet about one foot square, eat a ton and a half of mulberry leaves in a little over a fortnight. On the eighteenth day the farmers transfer the worms to a bamboo rack, and almost immediately they begin to spin their cocoons.

He Thought So.

A suffragette, in the days before Canada had been made safe for feminine democracy, was holding forth at a meeting on the failings of men. They were, she said, stupid, prejudiced, and so on. Finally, a stern-visaged man stood up. "May I ask you a question?" he inquired. The woman speaker nodded. "Does your husband share your views?" "Not yet." "Ah," said the interrupter triumphantly, "I thought so." "I may add," said the woman sweetly, "that I'm not married."

Presidents and Monarchs.

There are now thirteen monarchs and twelve presidents in Europe.

Waterloo Station, London.

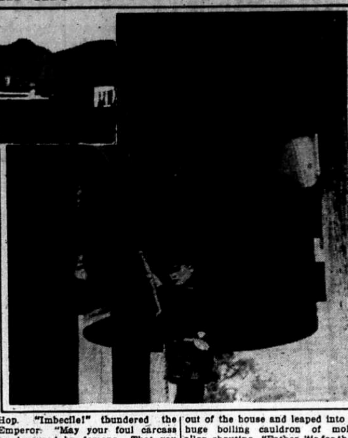
Waterloo, with 23 platforms, is now Great Britain's biggest station.

For Musical Beginners.

Builders of modern flats might well take a hint from a unique feature in Buckland's hotel in Brook street, now undergoing transformation to accommodate the new Guards club. This was a suite of "sound-proof" rooms called the "Handel suite," after the composer, who lived and died in Brook street, for the use of musically inclined visitors. This admirable arrangement enabled amateurs of such distressing instruments in the hands of the novice as the piccolo or the bagpipes to practice without disturbing their fellow-guests.—London Times.

The Bell With the Voice of a Woman

Canadian Pacific liner "Empress of Scotland" moored at Kowloon, near Hong Kong.



NOT far from the Temple of Todai-ji, at Nara, Japan, there is a gigantic bell which weighs about forty-eight tons. It is 13½ feet high, 10 inches thick at the rim, and 27 feet in circumference, and the volume of its tones is enormous and awe-inspiring. At times it seems as if there were a woman in the bell, weeping bitterly in the night, singing blithely during the day. Passengers making the Round the World Cruise on the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Scotland heard it ring, saw the immense volume sway.

About this famous bell there is a fantastic tale carried on the lips of slant-eyed, Mongolian children through the picturesque, intriguing streets on which they play. Many hundreds of years ago, a stern and powerful Emperor ruled Japan with an iron hand. When ill, he would command impossible feats for his amusement. One day he decided he would have a new bronze bell, one which would ring louder and issue mellower tones than any other bell in his empire.

So he sent for Hop Si Wong, the official bell-maker, an aged and honorable servant of the Crown for many years, a man who had served three Emperors. And Hop Si Wong was told to make a bell that would please the Emperor. An artistic bell, a beautiful bell, a bell with a tone like a human voice.

Hop went away to his workshop, which was near his home, and worked for days and nights, mixed the ingredients, watched over the boiling pot. Finally the bell was made and erected. Soon it rang.

No sooner had the first echo died away than the Emperor called for Hop. "Imbecile!" thundered the Emperor. "May your foul carcass be devoured by demons. That you should inflict upon the ears of your monarch this desecration. Dost call that a bell? An unwieldy lump of brass it is. Go and make another and, if you fail, untold agony will be your due." So spoke the Emperor. Perhaps not in those words, but in similar language, for Hop came home that night in mortal fear and trembling.

Hop had a beautiful daughter. She was as good as she was beautiful—indeed, a rarity. To her, Hop sobbed out the story of his failure and the displeasure of the Emperor. She listened sympathetically and nodded wisely and told Hop to start work immediately on the second bell.

Again the ancient servitor worked for days and nights. Again he boiled his ingredients. And one day at twilight, just as he was watching over them, his beautiful daughter rushed out of the house and leaped into the huge boiling cauldron of molten alloy, shouting, "Father, 'tis for thee."

Sad at heart and weary, Hop continued his work. His nimble fingers fashioned the bell with the deftness of grief. Intricate designs, very tiny, appeared on it as if by magic. It grew to a great size, and many workmen were needed to erect it. When it rang, there was a tone of such great beauty, as of a woman weeping bitterly in the night over the departure of her lover, as of a mother mourning for her child, as of a lark welcoming the dawn, that all who heard it wept.

The mighty Emperor called for Hop and said, "Thou hast done well indeed. I am satisfied." And Hop fell dead.

Such is the story told about the bell which is not far from the Temple of Todai-ji. But then, the same story is told of other beautiful bells in Japan.

NEW DELHI'S FIRST MONUMENT.

Erected In Memory of Cavalrymen Who Fell In Great War.

Delhi, the capital of India, is a city of monuments. They lie scattered over an area of several square miles, and in whichever direction one turns one encounters them.

Here is a massive pile, devoid of ornamentation, grey, stolid, sinister; there, a beautiful building in sandstone and marble, excellently preserved, and revealing signs of the most delicate craftsmanship; and a little further on, a structure crumbling to pieces in a tangled mass of verdure, exquisitely picturesque.

The variations of style and the strange intermingling of Mohammedan and Hindu art are, at first, a little confusing to the visitor. All, however, is easily understood once it is remembered that the monuments are the work of successive invaders who brought with them from across the frontiers of India their own ideas of architecture, but were compelled to rely largely on Indian labor and Hindu craftsmen.

There have been seven cities of Delhi, and the monuments which survive are, broadly, representative of various stages of Saracenic art—from the vigorous, semi-barbaric first Pathan style to the graceful and delicate Moghul style, which introduced the Parsian element.

The ancient monuments of Delhi are all exclusively "buildings." Of graven images none exist; for the followers of Mohammed seem to have been untiring in their zeal to destroy all such images as the indigenous Hindus had erected.

Facing the walls of Delhi, and in the vicinity of the Fort, are a number of statues erected in comparatively recent times (e.g., those of Queen Victoria and of Gen. Nicholson); but in New Delhi itself only one exists, it has been erected "in memory of the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and men of the 15th Imperial Service Cavalry Brigade, composed of Cavalry Regiments from the Indian States of Hyderabad, Mysore, and Jodhpur, and with detachments from Bhavnagar, Kashmir and Kathiawar, who gave their lives in the Great War of 1914-18."

The monument consists of a column of white stone bearing the names of those who were killed and reported missing during the Great War; and around it stand three bronze figures, in Indian Cavalry uniforms, to attention. The figures are slightly larger than life size, and are the work of the London sculptor, Mr. Leonard Jennings.

The monument is an imposing one. It occupies a prominent position at the junction of four roads, and it is the forerunner of a number of other statues which in the course of time will adorn the New Capital.

INSECTS ARE GOOD TO EAT.

Vast Stores of Food That We Neglect.

Why don't you eat insects? Nearly every vegetable and animal contributes something to the world's food store, yet insects are neglected and—according to some authorities—wasted.

Why is this? It is not because insects are not good to eat. In past times they were eaten and relished by many races, and even to-day some tribes in Asia and elsewhere make them a part of their diet. Europeans eat snails and frogs, and crabs and lobsters, which are not very different from insects; but the only article of food we actually obtain from insects is honey.

In the Bible there are several instances of insects as food. Moses tells us of the Jews eating four kinds of crickets, and John the Baptist lived on locusts and wild honey. The ancient Greeks also ate locusts, and to this day many of the peoples of Africa and Arabia regard this insect as a great delicacy.

In North Africa the natives collect huge numbers of grasshoppers, which are eaten raw, as well as boiled or fried. Insects not consumed at once are dried in the sun and stored for future use.

The ancient Romans used to eat the larvae of beetles. Fabre, the famous entomologist, tried the experiment himself. "Roasted," he said, "they are juicy, tender, and tasty. There is a certain flavor of roasted almonds, with a vague aroma of vanilla."

The aborigines of Australia eat moths, which they catch at night by means of torches, while in Mexico there are certain tribes which make bread from the eggs of water-bugs. In Central America, also, honey-bugs are a popular sweetmeat.

During a famine in Ireland about three hundred years ago cockchafers were cooked and eaten.

Scotty's Wife.

Scots tell more good stories about themselves than any other race. In fact, it is said that there is a society in Aberdeen which meets once a week to concoct tales against their own town and townsfolk. The Earl of Aberdeen himself is an inveterate story-teller, and the point of his yarns is against his countrymen.

The latest yarn from "Up North" has to do with a man who went to the local minister and asked how much it would cost to get married. He had his finance waiting in an ante-room.

"It will cost you just what you think she will be worth to you as a wife," jocularly said the minister.

Thereupon the man handed over a shilling and at the same time shouted to the girl to "Come in, Maggie!"

The minister took one quick look at the young woman and promptly handed the prospective husband a sixpence change from the shilling.

Jews In Palestine.

At the time of the Armistice, the Jewish population of Palestine numbered 55,000; this has now grown to 125,000.

It is estimated that there are over 14,000,000 Jews in the world.

A philanthropist is a man who succeeds in inducing others to loosen their purse-strings.

Like Game of Chess.

Husband—Always wanting money. It is like a game of chess—nothing but "check, check, check." Wife—But if you don't give it to me it will be still like a game of chess, for it will be "pawn, pawn, pawn." — Pearson's Weekly.

Chinese Imperial Salute.

The salutation to the Chinese emperor consisted in the kow tow, an act of prostration and striking the forehead upon the ground while speaking the words which translated meant: "Hail, son of Heaven."

First Idea of Sleeping Car.

In 1856, on the 2d of December the first patent for a sleeping car was issued to Theodore Woodruff, the inventor. The idea was developed by Webster Wagner two years later, and by George Pullman in 1859.

Improved X-Ray Photography.

A glass for X-ray photography has been invented in Europe, which absorbs only from 10 to 15 per cent of the rays, permitting much sharper pictures to be made than heretofore.

"Kick" In Hot Drinks.

In China it is the custom to drink wines hot. The thrifty Chinese believe that heated wine intoxicates more expeditiously than cold wine.

Lines to Be Remembered.

Advice is like snow, the softer it falls, the longer it dwells upon and the deeper it sinks into the mind.—Coleridge.

Pigeons Fast Flyers.

It has been shown that pigeons fly almost as fast as a seaplane or flying boat.

Tax of Idleness.

It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one-tenth part of their time, to be employed in its service. But idleness taxes many of us much more, if we reckon all that is spent in absolute sloth, or in doing nothing; with that which is spent in idle employments or amusements that amount to nothing. Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labor wears; while the used key is always bright, as Poor Richard says.—Franklin.

Alienists' Test.

It is a common thing for an alienist to demand a specimen of handwriting in order to help him determine whether his patient has delusions, is insane, or is carried away by certain emotions or any abnormality. And there is a reason for this. It has been proved many times that there is a distinct relation between the nerves of the brain and those of the hand, so that a man's writing reflects his mental temperament.

Marriage of First Cousins.

First cousins may marry in Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

Growth of Cremation Idea.

Available statistics compiled less than a decade ago show that in the United States the total number of cremations had risen to over 60,000 distributed among 38 crematories. The growth of cremation has been very rapid on the Pacific coast. In 1913 a contract was let by the government for the erection of a crematory in the Canal zone.

Darkness Makes Goldfish Blind.

Ogneff kept goldfishes for three years in absolute darkness, taking care to give them plenty of room and plenty of food. The result was total blindness; even the rods and cones of the retina disappeared.—New York Herald.

Important News.

Jack's little playmate, Ben, was called home to God, so Jack was told when Ben died. A few nights later when Jack was saying his prayers his mother heard, "And please, God tell Bennie that one of his rabbits died today."

Chinese Engineers Skillful.

Chinese locomotive engineers have the gentlest sense of touch with the airbrake of any in the world. A break in-two is almost unheard of, and there is very little damage to cars in shunting on Chinese railways.

An "Elevated" Railroad.

The Uintah railroad, from Mack, Colo., to Watson, Utah, a distance of sixty-two miles, runs over the Atchee mountains, which are over 9,000 feet high, with 75 per cent curves.

Heard in a Cafe.

Impatient Diner — "Waiter, one would think that salad was a woman, from the time its dressing takes."—Boston Transcript.

Sod Filter for Sewage.

French experiments have found ordinary sod an efficient filter for sewage.

DAVY & ALLISON

Plumbing, Furnace Work, Tinsmiths.

Hardware, Paints and Oils.
Stoves, and Furnaces.

DAVY & ALLISON,
Next to Gaton's.

FRED S. SCOTT
BARBER and TOBACCONIST
John St.
(One door south of Express Office.)

Everything clean and sanitary.
Satisfaction guaranteed.
We carry a full line of pipes, cigarettes and tobacco. Our prices are right

Bring your films to us. 25 years experience at developing and printing. Enlargements made on short notice. Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

New Stock

Garden Seeds

- —Tuberous Begonias.
- —Pratt's Baby Chick Food.
- —Flower Seeds.
- —Calf Meal.

GEO. E. WINTER,
Seed Store
Dundas St. Phone 78.

CORNS
end the pain quickly, *safely*

In one minute you can end the pain of corns with Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads. They end the misery of corns by eliminating the cause, *friction-pressure*. No danger of infection from cutting or corrosive acids.

Zino-pads are *thin*; antiseptic, waterproof. They protect while they heal. Sizes for corns, callouses and bunions. Call today and get a box of this new, magic corn treatment.

Dr Scholl's Zino-pads

Put one on—the pain is gone!
We also carry a complete line of Dr. Scholl's Foot Comfort Appliances and Remedies

The Haines Shoe Houses

WHERE RESTS YOUR LOVED ONE

there place the most enduring, the most beautiful evidence of your affection and devotion possible to obtain—a monument in imperishable **Marble or Granite**, designed, carved and erected by us, specialists in this work.

We will make special designs for you at the lowest possible cost.

Talk it over with
WM. M. HOWITT,
Napanee, - Ontario

GET IT AT WALLACE'S

A small "Want Adv." in the columns of The Napanee Express will bring results.

PERSONALS

(All our readers are cordially invited to hand in, or send in, any news they may have for this column).

Miss Edna Ashley has returned from Montreal.

Mr. Gordon Miller, Guelph, is spending Easter with his mother, Mrs. F. F. Miller.

Mrs. Templeton ,Sr., and Mrs. Carlisle are spending a couple of weeks in Toronto.

Mr. M. C. Bogart returned last week from spending the winter in California.

Misses Betty Smith and Elizabeth Carmichael are home from Queen's University for the holidays.

Mr. S. P. Hinch, Carman, Man., is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Bailey Hamm, Morven.

Mrs. Dr. Oldham, Yarker, is in Kingston General Hospital for treatment.

Mrs. J. Gates spent last week in Deseronto the guest of Mrs. T. McWain and Mrs. Jas. Sherman.

Mrs. Robert Holland, of Toronto, and little son, Billy, are spending the Easter holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Paul, "Elm Lodge."

Miss Muriel Paul, B.A., from the Hamilton Central Collegiate, is spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Paul.

Mrs. Fred J. VanAlstyne spent a few days last week in Roblin.

Mrs. E. Boyce, of Newburgh, spent the week-end with Mrs. N. VanAlstyne, Mill street.

Mrs. M. P. Husband, Empey Hill, spent over Easter with her mother, Mrs. N. VanAlstyne, Mill street.

Mrs. L. F .Bogart has returned from Toronto, where she spent the winter with her sister.

Miss Frances Coleman, R.N., Toronto, is spending the holidays with her parents, Rev. and Mrs. J. H. H. Coleman.

Master Ralph Black spent Easter with Mr. and Mrs. Ralph, Stirling.

Misses Alma and Marion Wales are home from Toronto, to spend the holidays with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Wales.

Miss Vera Shorey, Utica, N.Y., is spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Canfield Shorey.

Mrs. W. H. Milsap and family are spending two weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Williams, Stirling.

Mrs. W. S. Herrington left last week to attend the Gould-Aldicott wedding at Baltimore, Md., and will also visit her daughters in Boston and New York before returning home.

Mr. Reginald Wiseman is home from Syracuse University to spend the Easter holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Wiseman.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Connolly and Mrs. Burpee, of Montreal, were in Yarker last week, attending the funeral of the late J. C. Connolly.

Mr. John Hambly is spending Easter with his daughters in Toronto.

Mrs. Michael Maker left last week for Windsor, Ont., where the family will locate shortly. Mr. Maker will close his business in Napanee in a few weeks.

Mr. Arthur Powell, of Cobourg, spent the week-end at his home here.

Misses Sadie and Jean Stinson, of Toronto, are spending a few weeks in town visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Stinson.

Miss Thelma Marshall ,Kingston, is the guest of Miss Jennie Coates.

Miss Olive Derry, Kingston, who was the soloist in Grace Church on Sunday evening, was the guest of Mrs. Thos. Symington.

Cadet George Weaver, of the Royal Military College, Miss Margaret Abernethy, of Bowmanville, and Miss Lorna McGill, of Lindsay, are spending the Easter holidays at Trinity parsonage, the guests of Rev. and Mrs. W. R. Tanton.

Miss Lenora Black spent Easter with Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Ralph, Stirling.

Miss Neva Sine, Marysville, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, South Napanee.

Miss Helen Loyst, College of Education, Toronto, is spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Loyst.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Perry and daughter, Brighton, spent Easter with friends in Napanee.

Miss Mildred Brown is home from McDonald College, St. Anne de Belleview, for the Easter vacation.

Master Everett Smith, McDonald College, Guelph, is spending the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Smith.

Miss Helen Wallace was home from Toronto University to spend Easter with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Wallace.

Mr. and Mrs. Henderson and Miss Catherine are spending the holidays in Toronto and Wellandport.

Miss Margaret Wooton is spending the holidays at Maynooth.

Miss Helen Grange spent Easter in Toronto the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Shaw.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Dafoe spent Easter with Dr. and Mrs. McKinnon, Renfrew.

Mrs. Luman Sherwood, Ottawa, spent a few days last week the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Allison.

Miss Elsie Woodcock, Utica, N.Y., spent Easter with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Silas Woodcock.

Miss Catherine Daly spent the holidays with Miss Jessie Neilson in Toronto.

Mrs. Matthew Taylor returned from Toronto on Saturday.

Miss Selona Hartman, Toronto, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Hartman.

Cadet Odlum, R.M.C., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Robinson for Easter week.

Mrs. Willet Vanalstine who has been spending the winter with her sister, Mrs. Laidley, of Kingston, has returned home.

Miss Dorothy Geen, Belleville, and Miss Dorothy Sills, Tweed, spent Easter with Mr. and Mrs. Bert Rutherford.

Mr. W. J. Webster was in Gananoque on Monday and Tuesday, attending the funeral of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Lawton Webster, of Belleville.

Mrs. MacNaughton, Montreal, spent Easter with her sister, Mrs. Burritt.

Mr. Wesley Howell, Rochester, was renewing acquaintances in Napanee over the week-end.

BIRTHS

Allen—At Newburgh, on Tuesday, March 30th, 1926, to Mr. and Mrs. Fraser Allen, a daughter.

Brown—At Buhl Hospital, Sharon, Pa., on Saturday, March 27th, 1926, to Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Brown (formerly of Napanee) a son.

Fralick—At Roblin, on Thursday, March 25th, 1926, to Mr. and Mrs. Herman Fralick (nee Alice Johnston) a son.

Graves—In Kingston, on Friday, April 2nd, 1926, to Mr. and Mrs. George A. Graves, 270 Nelson Street, a daughter.

Parks—In Tyendinaga, township, on Monday, March 22nd, 1926, to Mr. and Mrs. Percy Parks (nee Mildred Moon), a son.

Plumley—At Napanee, on Saturday, March 20th, 1926, to Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Plumley, a daughter.

Pyke—At Sillsville, on Wednesday, March 31st, 1926, to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Pyke, a daughter.

Williams—At Good Samaritan Hospital, West Palm Beach, Fla., on Thursday, April 1st, 1926, to Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Williams, a daughter, (Frances Helen).

DEATHS

Denison—At Richmond, on Sunday, April 4th, 1926, Nathan Denison, aged 97 years, 11 months, 29 days.

Clark—At Napanee, on Tuesday, April 6th, 1926, Phoebe Ann Clark, widow of the late John J. Clark, aged 75 years, 10 months.

"I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me," Phil. 4-13; "We have redemption through His blood," Eph. 1-7; "Now unto him who is able to keep you from falling and to present you faultless before the presence of His glory with exceeding joy, to the only wise God, our Saviour, be glory and majesty, dominion and power, both now and ever. Amen," Jude 24 : 25-26; "Let Israel hope in the Lord, for with the Lord there is mercy, and with Him there is plenteous redemption," Ps. 130-7; "In the day when I cried Thou answerest me and strengthenedst me with strength in my soul," Ps. 138-3.

Take us, Lord, oh take us truly,
Mind and soul and heart and will,
Empty us and cleanse us thoroughhly,
Then with all Thy fulness fill.

A BIBLE LOVER.

WE SELL FOR LESS

4 lbs. Figs	25c.
1 bottle Catsup	20c.
20 bars Swift Naptha Soap	$1.00
1 lb. Arrowroot	23c.
6 bars Olive Toilet Soap	25c.
1 lb. Shortening for	17c.
1 lb. Prunes for	10c.
1 pt. sealer Horseradish	35c.
2 pkgs. Puffed Wheat for	25c.
3 cans Classic Cleaner for	25c.
1 good broom for	39c.

Wood, Salt, Feed.
A Penny Saved Is Worth 2 Made.
Denison Bros.
North Centre Street.
NAPANEE, ONTARIO.

Children's Photographs !

Saturday Special
Every Week from now until Spring

With every dozen regular 4 x 6 Children's Pictures an 8 x 10 enlargement, ready for framing, will be given.

Prices as reasonable as $5.00 per dozen, and nothing extra for the large picture.

I make a specialty of Child-Photography—it will pay you to look me up.

Bertram F. Hawley,
Residence-Studio **Dundas St. West.**

Featuring -- A Medley of Spring Merchandise
For the Person and for the Home
THE ROBINSON COMPANY, Limited

MEN'S SUITS
—AT—
$25
That cannot be excelled for value anywhere.

New Patterns, new Cloths, new Shades.

Every Suit guaranteed to give you satisfaction.

Tweeds, Worsteds, Serges, Plain Blues, Fancy Diamond Blues, Greys and Browns.

Fancy Tweeds of exceptional beauty and quality.

Plain Grey All Wool Serges.

You will find here a wealth of value, and a guarantee that is worth while.

Other Suits as low as $12.50.

Finest quality at $30.00, $35.00, and $37.50.

SILK AND WOOL CARDIGANS FOR WOMEN'S AND MISSES' WEAR
FORMERLY $7.50, NOW $4.19 EACH

This range of Sweaters, beautiful in colorings, faultless in workmanship, is evidence enough that **"Robinson's now, better than ever, lead in value giving.** We purchased these at mill prices. They were shipped to us direct from the mills. All in-between profits were eliminated. Hence our selling price, which is rock-bottom, affords you worth while savings.

Made in Collarless, V Front, five button styles with two patch pockets. Fronts come in neatly checked patterns. Sleeves and back plain.

Can be chosen in shades of Powder, Sand, Orchid, Grey, Rose, Black.

Sizes 36 to 44.

ORDER YOURS BY MAIL

SPRING COATS, IN POIRET TWILLS, LINED THROUGHOUT
$12.75 EACH

School girls, business women, in fact anyone looking for superlative coat value should lose no time in investigating this outstanding special.

The style range introduces two "flare" and one "straight-line" silhouette. Cable stitching, embroidery, leather strappings, fur bandings and buttons create diversified trimmings of unusual character. Each coat is lined throughout.

Procurable in shades of Gingersnap, Tile, Blond, and New Blue.

Sizes 14 to 40.

These are selling fast. You'll need to hurry.

SPECIAL BRIDGE LAMPS, $10.95

Beautiful Stippletone Bridge Lamps, complete with hand-painted Parchment Shade, only $10.95.

Complete with Silk Shades, $10.95.

Handsome Junior Lamps, with 22 in. Georgette Shades, lined with silk, and trimmed with gold galoon, lace and pure silk fringe, only $17.50.

Parchment for making shades, 65c. per sheet.

Frames for parchment shades, with fittings, 30c.

Trimming for all makes of shades.

We mark patterns on your parchment (free).

Hand-painted Parchment Shades, trimmed with Ruching $4.50.

Finer Shades painted by first-class artists on finest materials $7.50, $10.50, $11.50, $12.50.

LINOLEUM

Makes an ideal floor covering for many rooms in your home. Easy to clean, retains its color, sanitary and pleasant to walk on, wears a great many years. Linoleum is more popular than ever before. The sales have increased wonderfully for the last ten years. We have now a very complete stock of two, three and four yard wide printed Linoleum, made by the best makers in Canada, and guaranteed to give you good service. This is the year that the makers are making so many changes in the patterns you will not be required to buy any old designs. Only new and up-to-date patterns are available, besides the finish is a great improvement on the old dull surface. Ask to see the new glace finish.

Popular prices $1.00 and $1.10 per square yard.

"FEDERA" VALUES IN COTTON BROADCLOTH SLIPS
$1.49 EACH

These slips come in finely woven, highly mercerized broadcloths of exceptionally durable quality. The style favors opera top with shoulder straps. Shirring at hips creates ample width throughout the skirt.

Obtainable in all sizes, and in a fine range of new shades for wear under summer dresses.

Well cut, good fitting Bloomers in the same dependable broadcloth come at $1.19 per garment. Made in medium and large sizes.

Mail orders carefully and promptly filled on these two special "Federa" values.

"FEDERA" VALUES IN SILK 'FUGI' DRESSES
$8.75 EACH

"Silk Fugi" will be one of fashion's pet fabrics for summer dresses. It is being stressed in splendid range of beautiful pastel colorings, especially favoring tones in Apple Green, Powder Blue, Orchid, Peach, Sand, Phantom and White.

New treatments in both "flare" and "straight" silhouettes are favored. Sleeves come long or short. Pin tucks, streamers, buttons, and contrasting color combinations create ornamentations that are pleasing and varied.

Sizes range from 16 to 42.

These dresses are on display in our Women's and Misses' Wearing Apparel Department.

BORDERED SILK CREPES ARE VERY FASHIONABLE

Choose from a rich collection in Georgette and Flat Crepe.

Individual dress lengths in 1¾, 2 yd. and 2¼ yds.

The new Bordered Fabrics shown this season have made a very pleasing impression on all who have viewed them. Our customers have taken very kindly to them, and why not? These are correct in style, rich in colorings and designs, and come in exclusive dress lengths.

From New York came many choice lengths, while others came from well-known Canadian distributors.

Just now we are showing over 15 new designs in Georgette and Flat Crepe. Priced from $13.95 to $17.50 per dress length. Make your selection early.

THE NEW TWEEDS ARE REALLY ATTRACTIVE AND MODERATELY PRICED
$2.00, $2.75 TO $3.00 PER YARD

From one of the best known Canadian woollen houses come these new Tweeds for the new season. All are 54 inches wide, in mixed effects, diagonal effects, and stripe effects. Patterns and weights are suitable for the separate coat and suit. All the rich color combinations are shown.

OUR MADE-TO-ORDER DEPARTMENT IS NOW VERY BUSY

It means a lot to our customers to have such a department in their midst. Those who favor having their garments made to order are assured of the very best service.

Now is the time to select your material from our department and have it made to order.

MONEY-SAVERS FROM OUR STAPLE DEPARTMENT

36 inch fast color Percale for 35c. yard.

Percale offers something new this season for a wash material. Very desirable for aprons or house dresses or children's school dresses. They come in very dainty patterns in the wanted shades such as Fawn and Blue, Rose and Black, Rose and Blue, Maize and Black, Maize and Blue, also Grey and Rose. The patterns are dots and checks, and small figures. At 35c. yard this is a splendid value. Samples will be sent on request.

We have splendid values in Bleached and Unbleached Cottons. The unbleached, 36 inches wide, come priced at 20c., 25c., and 30c. yard. The bleached range in price 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c. and 40c. yard. 35 in. and 36 in. wide.

The Famous
EASTERN CAP
—It Leads the Field

MEN'S CAPS OF GREAT BEAUTY AND VALUE

When you see them you will agree with us that there has never been shown in Napanee such a collection of beautiful Caps, and at prices considerably lower than former years.

Great values at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00.

Boys' Caps at 75c., $1.00, and $1.25.

Bobby Lee Caps at $1.00 and $1.25.

Quality, Service, Value.

THE ROBINSON CO.
LIMITED

We close at 10 p.m. Saturdays. Other days at 5.30 p.m.